

ARMY NAVY

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With this feed there is no possible chance for the cartridges to jam, even when the gun is worked by men inexperienced in its use. It is, beyond doubt, the most valuable improvement ever made in machine guns.

The Ordnance Board, U. S. Army, in their report of the trials of the Gatling gun, thus improved, say: "The feed is positive in action and entirely independent of the force of gravity. It is all that is claimed for it." General S. V. Béné, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, in his endorsement on this report, says: "It is believed that the modified Gatling gun, with the new feed, has about reached the utmost limit of improvement." He also recommends liberal appropriations for the purchase of Gatling guns.

In a trial before a Board of Naval Officers, at the Navy-yard in Washington, D. C., 816 cartridges were fired in 41 4-10 seconds, and 102 in 2 6-10 seconds. Their report says: "The Board were unable to produce any imperfect action in either mechanism or feed."

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Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1883.

In accordance with the provisions of the 5th section of the act of Congress making appropriations to supply deficiencies, approved March 3, 1883, sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Monday, September 24, 1883, at which time and place they will be opened, for the purchase of certain vessels which have been stricken from the Navy Register, under authority of an act of Congress approved August 5, 1882, and which it is deemed for the best interests of the United States to sell.

The vessels offered, their appraised value, and their locality are: the Congress, \$35,400; Guard, \$2,500; Kansas, \$5,100; and Sabine, \$10,400, at Portsmouth, N. H.; Iowa, \$44,000; Niagara, \$29,000; and Ohio, \$15,700, at Boston; Blue Light, \$500, and Florida, \$64,400, at New London, Conn; New Orleans, \$200 (on the stocks), at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Susquehanna, \$9,000, at New York; Burlington, \$3,000; Glance, \$400; Supply, \$1,200; Norral, \$300; and Dictator, \$33,800, at League Island, Pa.; Frolic, \$3,000; and Relief, \$2,600, at Washington, D. C.; Worcester, \$35,400; Shawmut, \$5,300; and Saranah, \$10,000, at Norfolk; Bosacke, \$37,300, at Chester, Pa.; Pawnee, \$5,600, and Seaweed, \$500, at Port Royal, S. C.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel should be included within one proposal.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations, offering the highest prices therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit in cash (or satisfactory certified check) of not less than ten per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to the whole amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, conditioned for the payment of the remaining ninety per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining ninety per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of ten per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished, giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds, which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandants of the Yards.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yards or Stations within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
Secretary of the Navy.

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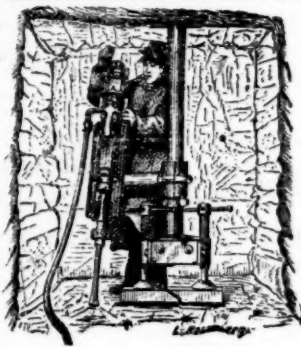
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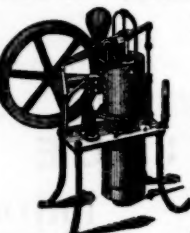
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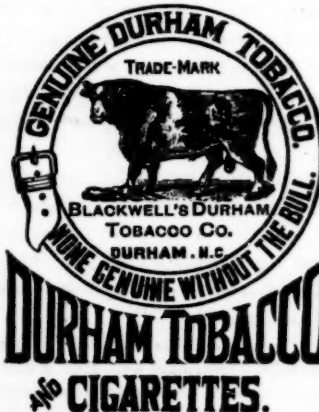
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VOLUME XXI.—NUMBER 5.
WHOLE NUMBER 1045.

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TACTICS OF THE THREE ARMS.

The infantry soldier must come to an open order style of firing and this necessity is at the bottom of all new tactics for infantry. But a whole battalion extended in open order would be ridiculously out of hand, and immediately mixed up with other battalions coming up behind to its support. So we come, not by abstruse reasoning, but by the pressure of irresistible facts, to the kind of formation for an infantry advance which is now practically the same throughout Europe. First a chain of men advancing in open order, and covering a front which is about that which would be occupied by the battalion if it were in line, then supports, one for each wing, then a reserve. By reason of the modern rapidity of fire, the front line is quite as powerful as the old three-deep shoulder-to-shoulder line of Frederick; each man having the full use of his arms and legs, and, therefore, of his weapon, is strengthened and as it were multiplied while the commander of the battalion keeps, to the last possible moment, control over a reserve which he can throw into the fight when and where he will. He must be a tactician to meet his responsibilities well; but this also comes in the regular order of progress. No nation experienced in war will undertake to say at that distance from the enemy the attack formation must begin, nor the exact distance between the various portions into which the battalion is divided. The formation begins when the fire of the enemy, or any other cause, obliges the infantry to leave the roads and begin to press forward across country; and the distances from front to rear must depend upon circumstances, the rule being that "behind every extended line there should be a closed body near enough to give timely assistance, but, if possible, not exposed to the same fire." All Continental nations agree that the shooting line should work by groups, each of which may be extended or contracted according to circumstances. The Austrians, who suffered most from the old evil of rigidity, now, more or less, give freedom to the leaders of groups. It is also agreed that the smallest amount of men possible should be extended in front at first so that the commander of the battalion may retain full direction of the movements as long

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

With regard to a defensive action, the difference between the old and the new tactics is principally this: knowing that every attack will be prepared by long artillery duel, and that it is important not to tell the enemy where the main defensive position is, the infantry will remain out of the fight as long as possible, and the artillery will occupy, if it conveniently can, a position which is not that of the main defence. As the country is probably mapped out and ranges accurately known, both artillery and infantry may open fire at longer ranges than in the attack, if it is found advisable to do so. The troops and batteries must be arranged so that the guns may take part in the final struggle. A counter-stroke must be prepared beforehand, and a general balance of advantages seems to show that the stroke should be

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

Modern Tactics. *Wilkinson Shaw.*
Field Artillery. *Pratt, 1883.*..... } 2d and 3d Volumes
of Military Hand-
books, edited by
Col. C. B. Brack-
enbury, R. A.

Tactique. *Braeckman et Ducarue.*
Tactique des trois Armes. *Fisch.*
Elemente der Taktik. *Meckel, 1883.*
Allgemeine Lehre von der Truppenführung im Felde.
Meckel, 1881.
Zur Taktik der Situation. *Von Arnim, 1882.*
Das Deutsche Feld Artillerie-Material und Dessen Tak-
tische Verwerthung. *Kriebel, 1882.*

In the discussion which followed the lecture Colonel Lonsdale Hale said that the tactical world, or the world of tactical opinion, at the present time, is in a state, practically, of anarchy, in which the only recommendation given us by our leaders is that every man is to do that which he considers right in his own eyes. In one paragraph of their regulations the Germans lay down what they call a normal formation for the attack of the brigade or division, and then in the very next paragraph they calmly and deliberately tell you: "Yes, we have given you this formation; we recommend it to you for your adoption, but for goodness sake do not trust to it. You may have to throw it away altogether and evolve something for yourselves." Col. Hale defended his opinions as to the effectiveness of long range fire, quoting a recent German writer as saying that a properly equipped battery ought to be able in a quarter of an hour to annihilate the smallest object in front of it at 1,100 yards. If, he said, "you do not believe what I have written, go to the battlefield of Gravelotte, stand on the ground, and see where long range fire was used at 2,000 yards with absolute deadly effect; and then come back if you like and say that there is nothing in long range fire at all. I again appeal to facts, and I say, suppose you are attacking earthworks, and suppose you have 10,000 or 12,000 Englishmen going up against a line of entrenchments, why are your troops to suffer less than the Russian troops who went forward in the same way? And we know that according to Gen. Todleben's account, from 10,000 to 12,000 Russians were so overwhelmed at a distance of 2,000 yards that in a short space of time they were reduced to 4,000 or 5,000 men. I want you to tell me why those Russians fell. Tell me why those Germans fell

at Gravelotte, and then try and explain why, in the future, you are not to make use of this particular kind of fire, a fire which I venture to assert will be a most important element in the tactics of the future."

When, he further said, as his final advice, "You have studied elementary tactics and mastered those, shut up all books upon theoretical tactics; for goodness' sake do not get involved in those endless controversies which now prevail in the tactical world, for they can but lead to indecision when it comes to your turn to act. I will turn to ask you to turn to the practical tactical deeds which have actually taken place upon the battle field and study them. I would ask you to turn to those records of the regiments of the German army which now lie close at your hand; read them; and you may find what corps did and what divisions did, but you also will find what companies did, and you will find what mere sections of companies did under leaders whose sole claim to authority was that the men under them can trust them. If you were to go over the ground where these scenes have been enacted, you would find that these small units have turned the impossibilities of theoretical tactics into the actual accomplished facts of victory. When you have got your mind saturated with these facts, then if your hearts are in the right place and your heads are cool, you will be able to undertake charge of the lives of your fellow men, and then will I join hands with Col. Brackebury in recommending you to follow the advice given us now on all sides to act 'according to the circumstances of the case.'"

PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. T. Kirkman, 10th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Brady, Mich., a few days ago from a week's hunting and fishing expedition in northern Michigan.

GENERAL R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., and Captain C. A. Woodruff, have returned to Santa Fe from an inspection tour to Fort Garland and Lewis, Colorado.

SERGEANT J. V. D. Middleton, U. S. A., who made many friends in New York while on duty at Fort Wadsworth, has lately joined at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for a tour at that pleasant post.

LIEUT. G. J. Fiebigler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., late of General Crook's staff, arrived at West Point this week to look over his new field of duty.

The return of Assistant Surgeon J. P. Kimball, U. S. A., to New York, as a member of the Medical Examining Board, will be welcome news to his friends here. He was attending surgeon at Governor's Island for a few years, under General Hancock's command.

COLONEL A. G. Robinson, U. S. A., assumed charge this week of the Quartermaster's Depot, at Boston, Mass., and Lieutenant Walter Howe, 4th U. S. Artillery, in charge of the Depot since Major Eckerson left for Helena, resumed his duties at Fort Warren.

An elegantly bound and engrossed copy of the proceedings of the soldiers of the late war residing in the city of Pittsburgh, Penn., and vicinity, who held a public meeting on August 12, 1882, to take suitable action on hearing of the death of the late Gen. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., was presented to the widow of Gen. Warren at Newport, this week, by a committee sent for the purpose.

CAPTAIN Arundel Barker, Royal Irish Fusiliers, British Army, arrived in New York this week, and registered at the Westminster Hotel.

LIEUT. H. E. Waterman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., a recent graduate, is on a visit to his friends in Minnesota, prior to joining the Battalion at Willet's Point.

THE Chinese American, of New York, says: "Mr. Tong Sing, the steward of the *Jeannette*, paid us a visit last week. While with us, he narrated some of the most thrilling experiences of adventure that are seldom seen by the living. He said he would rather be hoisted to death than be frozen to death. 'No like North Pole, too much ice.'"

COLONEL S. Chalmers, British Army, sailed from New York for England, on the *City of Chester*, August 25.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. M. Banister, U. S. A., will arrive in New York next week to report to General Hancock, at Governor's Island, for assignment to a post in the East.

MAJOR H. C. Cushing, U. S. A., of Fort Trumbull, Conn., spent the week at Creedmoor, L. I., with the regulars there engaged in rifle competitions, and gave them the benefit of his experience, and also made practical tests of certain of his inventions for the furtherance of rifle practice.

LATE intelligence from Cheyenne reports that Chief Red Cloud has had his hair cut short as a first step towards civilization, and preliminary to a visit to the 'Arapahos' at the Shoshone agency.

MR. Francis Herbert Jauvier, who will be pleasantly remembered by many of the older officers of the Army and Navy as secretary to Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee while he commanded the Mississippi Squadron, is now practicing law in Philadelphia, and was recently married to Miss Lydia Leeson Orson.

COR. Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., residing, New Haven, Conn., more convenient for his duties than New London, will shortly move his office to the former point.

LIEUT. H. H. Ludlow, 3d Artillery, who left West Point this week, will not join his battery at St. Augustine until the latter part of September.

LIEUT. Paul Harwood, 20th Infantry, East on leave, is due at Fort Hays, Kansas, about the middle of September.

CAPT. Thomas Ward, 1st Artillery, inspector on General Hancock's staff, visited Northern New York this week on inspection service.

LIEUT. R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Artillery, after a long tour of college duty in Tennessee, joined his battery at Gaithersburg, Md., the latter part of this week.

LIEUT. G. P. Scriven, 3d U. S. Artillery, returned to New York August 28 from a pleasant trip to Europe on the steamship *Erin*.

UNITED STATES CONSUL Henry B. Ryder, at Copenhagen, and N. A. Elfring, at Stockholm, are both crippled veterans of the war of the Rebellion. Col. Ryder exists with an opening in his throat containing a silver tube, through which he breathes and which he is obliged to close with a finger in order to speak; and Major Elfring carries a wooden leg with him as a souvenir of an engagement in North Carolina.

CAPTAIN Allen Smith, 4th Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Wingate, N. M., from a trip to Santa Fe on recruiting duty.

THE Sacramento *Union*, referring to the recent arrival of Colonel J. M. Wilson, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to look into the matter of building restraining dams in the tributaries of the Sacramento, says: "The fact that Colonel Wilson has been sent out is indicative of a lively interest taken at Washington in our affairs, and this will be very gratifying to the people both of the valleys and the mountains, and may be assumed as a warrant for the belief that some vigorous steps will soon be taken to improve the navigation of the chief water-way of the State."

MAJOR J. P. Myrick, U. S. A., has been visiting at Fort Keogh, Montana, on special service under orders from General Terry.

CAPTAIN J. M. Bell, 7th Cavalry, and Mrs. Bell, will remain for some time longer in St. Paul, as Captain Bell's duties with the Board to purchase cavalry horses have been extended by General Terry.

GENERAL Chas. G. Sawtelle, U. S. A., registered at Eastport, Me., this week, and visited the post of Fort Sullivan previous to its entire abandonment.

PRINCE George of England and the officers of H. M. S. *Canada* are having a pleasant time at St. John's, N. F. The crew of the *Canada* are said to have grumbled a good deal as to the internal arrangements of the vessel, some of which have had to be altered in order to provide more room for Prince George and his tutor. The Royal midship, however, is the helpless cause of the men's dissatisfaction, and, doubtless, if he had his own way would be perfectly satisfied with the same accommodation as his messmates.

LIEUTENANT A. C. Blunt, 5th Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a short vacation.

LIEUTENANT B. K. Roberts, 5th Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week to spend a month with friends in Washington and elsewhere.

It will be welcome news to many that General D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., is coming East in September to remain for a couple of months.

QUARTERMASTER Gregory Barrett, 10th Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne this week from a pleasant trip to Fort Mackinac with a squad of recruits for the two companies of his regiment there.

NAVAL CADET A. E. Smith, U. S. N., arrived in New York from Aspinwall on the *Acropolis* early this week.

THE health of Captain Geo. T. Olmsted, U. S. A., has compelled him to relinquish the superintendency of the military telegraph lines in Arizona, and General Crook has directed Lieutenant M. P. Maus, 1st Infantry, to take charge of them for the present.

LIEUT. S. R. Jones, 4th Artillery, leaves Fort Adams, R. I., this week, to enter upon his duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. This makes the second selection for college duty from Fort Adams within a few weeks; first, Lieut. C. A. L. Totten to Garden City, L. I., and now Lieut. Jones.

WEST Point received this week within its limits for a tour of service Capt. J. A. Augur, 5th Cavalry; Lieut. E. E. Wood, 8th Cavalry; H. A. Reed, 2d Artillery; G. B. Davis, 5th Cavalry; G. J. Fiebigler, Corps of Engineers; W. A. Simpson, 2d Artillery; O. J. Brown, 1st Cavalry; David Price, 1st Artillery, and W. W. Gibson, 3d Artillery.

MAJ.-GEN. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., and staff, and Lieut. John McOlellan, 5th U. S. Artillery, took lunch with Chief Justice Coleridge at the house of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard, in New York, on Saturday last.

LIEUT. F. C. Grugan, 2d U. S. Artillery, of the camp at Gaithersburg, Md., left there early in the week on a fortnight's vacation.

GEN. R. C. Drum, U. S. A., returned to Washington this week and settled down to steady business.

GEN. H. F. Clarke, U. S. A., and family returned to Governor's Island, N. Y., this week from a month's sojourn at Richfield Springs.

MAJ. J. J. Upham, 5th Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Leavenworth the latter part of this week from his summer vacation.

LIEUT. J. R. Cranston, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Brady this week from a pleasant tour of service at Fort Wayne, Michigan.

MAJ. J. W. Wham, U. S. A., returned to New York this week from an official trip to Fort Laramie on court-martial service.

ON Friday of this week Col. James A. Ekin, of the Quartermaster's Department, duly passed from the active to the retired list, thereby promoting Lt.-Col. A. J. Perry to colonel and assistant quartermaster general, Maj. B. C. Card to lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster general, Capt. Ezra B. Kirk to maj., and quartermaster, and leaving a vacancy for a captain and assistant quartermaster at the foot of the list to be filled, let us hope, as with that in the Subsistence Department, from the deserving officers of the line of the Army.

SURG. Edwin Bentley, U. S. A., of Little Rock Barracks, will start East the latter part of this week on a month's vacation.

ASSISTANT Engineer W. M. Parks, U. S. N., and Mrs. Parks, have rejoined at Annapolis, Md., from a trip to Norfolk, Va.

THE British war ships *Tenedos* and *Plamingo* arrived at St. John's, N. F., August 27, from a fishing protection tour around Newfoundland. On the arrival of the flagship *Northampton*, which took place later, a court-martial was held in some cases of insubordination recently occurring in the British North American squadron. Capt. Fane, of the *Tenedos*, met Prince George and the *Canada* at Tilt Cove last Saturday.

MAJOR G. A. Ames, 10th U. S. Cavalry, comes North from Texas for the benefit of his health and to await the day of his retirement.

UNDER recent orders Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cavalry takes his troop from Fort Clark to San Antonio, Tex.

COLONEL S. B. M. Young and Major G. W. Shorkley, U. S. A., returned to Fort Leavenworth, this week, from a hunting expedition to Garrison, Kas.

MAJOR A. S. Nicholson, Inspector of the Marine Corps, inspected the Marine Barracks and battalion at Norfolk, Va., early in the week.

LIEUT. Richard Wallach, U. S. Marine Corps, of the Norfolk yard, is spending a brief season at the Grenbrier Springs.

CAPTAIN H. P. Ritzius, U. S. A., in charge of the construction of the new military road across the Yankton reservation has been visiting in Yankton, and says the road and the Choteau Creek bridge will be completed by the middle of September.

CAPTAIN R. R. Wallace, U. S. N., of the *Vandalia*, and his officers attended a ball on Friday evening given in the honor by the citizens of Montreal.

MEDICAL Director John Y. Taylor, U. S. N., rejoined at the Norfolk Navy-yard from leave early in the week.

LIEUT. Williston Fish, 4th U. S. Artillery, is spending portion of his leave from Fort Trumbull, Conn., with friends at Florence, O.

THE General Court-martial for the trial of Lieut. R. Robertson, 1st U. S. Cavalry, duly organized at Vancouver Barracks, Thursday of this week, with Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., presiding, and Capt. F. D. Baldwin, U. S. A., Gen. Miles's staff, in his place as Judge-Advocate. Little progress other than organizing was made this week.

GENERAL W. T. Sherman and party all in good health and spirits, arrived at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., August 27, where extensive preparations had been made by Gen. H. Morrow, etc., for his reception and entertainment while at that important station. A review of the troops (infantry and artillery), calls of the officers of Department Headquarters, and the post upon the General, visits from the prominent officials of Washington and Oregon, organizations of the Grand Army of the Republic and other civil and military organizations were all upon the programme, and Gen. Sherman will doubtless often in the calm of his retirement with pleasure his last official visit to Vancouver Barracks.

A telegram was received at the War Department early in the week from Gen. Sherman stating his intention to leave Vancouver Barracks August 27 for San Francisco. At a public meeting held at Portland by the G. A. R., it was resolved "That a public reception be tendered General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., on Monday evening, August 27, 1884, at the Mechanics' Pavilion, in this city, and that the citizens of Portland, and the State at large, be invited to participate." The Commander of Ellsworth Post No. 2, G. A. R., in a letter on the subject to the Commander of George W. Post at Portland, said: "That representative American soldier, Gen. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., the citizen soldier in the two epochs in our country's history, has magnanimously offered, as a gratuity for the reception of Gen. Sherman, given in Portland, the services of the splendid band of the 21st Infantry. We over here hope that the great Villard celebration will not prevent the offering of this well-meant, gracious tribute to the Commanding General of the Army who so long and so faithfully has believed in and hoped for the fulfillment of the glorious destiny of our great Northwest, and as he now comes in time to witness but the first tangible prelude of the fruition of his hopes, so we may but efforts to honor him be as the olive of the great feast which it is intended to mark the fact that from Maine to Oregon we are one united Nation; and who, under God, has contributed more than Gen. Sherman to make this possible?"

ONE of the humorous incidents of the President's trip to the Yellowstone was Senator Vest's attempt to shoe an animal. The Senator, be it remembered, was in early blacksmith's apprentice. The correspondent of the *Chicago Times*, describing the event, says a group of soldiers and packers stood around in admiring expectancy, while Judge Rollins, Gov. Crook, and Gen. Stager came up and joined them. The mule selected by the Senator seemed to be in a dreamy mood, for he meekly raised his left hind leg, and did not stir while the shoeing process went on. It was accomplished in a really creditable manner, and the elated Senator shifted his attention to the right hind leg. It was a hard move. The spectators noticed that the animal's eyes were dimming, and that Senator Vest's eyes were dimming elsewhere. Some of the nails had fallen out of his kit, and he stooped to pick them up, with his back turned to the mule. Suddenly the left hind leg, newly shod, shot out, and Senator Vest was sent sprawling down the mountain side, his blacksmith's tools flying in every direction. He was picked up in a heap, and carried to the moss tent, where he received Surgeon Forwood's immediate attention. No bones were broken, but the Senator was somewhat bruised.

P. A. ENGINEER H. O. Backwith, U. S. N., is trying to clear the Adirondack wilderness by the advice of his physician. He is at present located at Lake Placid, Essex County, N. Y.

COMMANDER C. M. Schomaker, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy Yard, spent this week with friends at Kingston, N. Y. LIEUT. William English, 17th U. S. Infantry, on leave from the West, is visiting friends at Old Point Comfort, Va. Mr. W. H. H. Beadle, in a letter to Delegate Raymond of Dakota, accepting a request to be present at Huron, August 22, to conduct a competitive examination of candidates for appointment as cadet to the West Point Military Academy, says: "There is peculiar pleasure in this, also from its near relation to our public schools, and in a broader view, in its appeal to the physical manhood and mental integrity of our youth; for, to nearly every young man there is a most worthy aspect of such an appointment. Nor does this stop with the successful candidate, nor with those who apply: there is a broader inspiration from it, among the sons of the people, in a higher pride of mind and body and character, that one of their number should be selected by the Government for training to the high profession of a soldier."

The Indianapolis Journal says: "General James A. Ekin will arrive in the city this morning for the purpose of making an official inspection of the Soldier's Cemetery at Crown Hill. This will be the General's last visit officially, as he will be retired on the 1st of September. General Ekin is a gentleman of the old school, a most consistent Christian and an honest official—genial and polite both to subordinates and superiors—he won the hearty respect and esteem of all who know him. And now, at the conclusion of his official career, he leaves the service of the Government with an enviable reputation for fidelity and an unspotted name."

The marriage of Lieut. Thomas Connolly, 1st U. S. Infantry, to Miss Mary Alice Kiser, of Leavenworth City, took place there August 23, in presence of a number of intimate friends of bride and groom. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain J. B. McCleery, U. S. A. Lieut. Connolly was in full uniform, and the bride was attired in white silk. Amongst those present were Gen. E. R. Platt, U. S. A., and Mrs. Platt, Col. Otis and Mrs. Otis, Capt. Rodman and Mrs. Rodman, Capt. Tolman and Mrs. Tolman, Capt. Johnson, Lieut. Dunst, Mackey, Irvin, Kimball, O'Connor, Reynolds and Edmunds. Lieut. Connolly and bride left the same evening en route to Fort Mohave, Arizona, where the company to which he belongs is stationed.

There has been a large attendance of Pennsylvania Veterans at Gettysburg this week. On Monday the 88th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers dedicated three tablets—one in Zeigler's Grove, near Taneytown road; one where Gen. Hancock was wounded, and one on Seminary Ridge. Gen. Geo. W. Gill, of Camden, N. J., delivered the addresses. The 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers dedicated a monument on Little Round Top, near where Gens. Wood and Vincent fell. Joseph Siney, who commanded the regiment during the engagement, delivered an address. In the afternoon the 72d Pennsylvania Regiment unveiled a monument. Gen. Alexander S. Webb, of New York, was the speaker.

The Board having in charge the establishment of a Garfield Memorial Hospital at Washington has purchased the L. H. Schneider property, at the head of Tenth street, on the elevation overlooking the city for \$33,000. There is a fine double brick house on the place, with outbuildings and nearly seven acres of grounds. It is the intention of the Board to begin the erection of a wing to the house, to cost \$15,000, and Surgeon J. S. Billings, U. S. A., will superintend the work. It is expected the hospital will be open for the reception of patients very soon.

The Apache Rocket of August 17 has the following Fort Davis items:

Lieut. W. H. Beck, 10th Cavalry, has gone out for a few days' hunt. Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, 10th Cavalry, and family, leave Baltimore, August 20, for Fort Davis. Col. Frederick Van Vleet left this week for San Antonio as member of the board in the case of Major George A. Ames. A number of the officers have organized a gun club. Major W. H. Gardner, Medical Department, was chosen president, and Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cavalry, secretary and treasurer. The following is the list of the original members, all of whom, with one exception, were present and founded the club: Major W. H. Gardner, U. S. A.; Col. Frederick Van Vleet, 10th Cavalry; Lieut. W. T. McFarland, 10th Infantry; Lieut. T. C. Woodbury, 16th Infantry; Lieut. T. W. Jones, 10th Cavalry; Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cavalry; Lieut. Jas. S. Joubert, 10th Cavalry; Mr. Tom Murphy; Mr. John Davis. It was decided that the club should be known as the "Apache Gun Club of Fort Davis."

ASST. Surgeon W. H. Gardner, U. S. A., has, we learn from the Apache Rocket, made a prescription which has effected a cure in several cases of cattle suffering from a destructive fever prevalent amongst them in Texas. The disease is marked by great prostration, weak, quick pulse and a staggering gait, when the animal is able to walk at all. Doctor Gardner's remedy is Digitalis (Fox-glove) in the form of a tincture, of which he gives a teaspoonful at a dose every five or six hours.

LIEUT. E. S. Dudley, 2d U. S. Artillery, of General Hunt's Staff, arrived at Mount Vernon Barracks, early in the week, to superintend the annual rifle competitions of the Dept. of the South, which took place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The team was duly selected, and now comes to Creedmoor to compete with the Department of the East, selected there this week, under the supervision of Capt. F. B. Hamilton, 2d U. S. Artillery.

Col. W. J. Volkmar, U. S. A., and family, may be expected to arrive home from abroad the first week in October.

ADMIRAL BALDWIN's snuff-box, coronation present from the Czar, is thus described in a Hamburg letter to the Baltimore Sun: "It is estimated to be worth \$15,000. Six suitcases, three on each side of the portrait, are said to be worth \$1,200 apiece. The portrait is surrounded by a ring of about forty diamonds. The box itself is an art gem; and has a capacity for fully half a pound of snuff. I don't think the Admiral uses snuff."

GEN. Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., and family, arrived at Jeffersonville, Md., August 23, and registered at the Galt House. He was met on arrival by Capt. Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper, Gen. Ekin being absent at Indianapolis. It was expected that by Friday of this week everything pertaining to Gen. Ekin's duties would be in readiness to turn over to Gen. Saxton.

THE Vancouver Independent of Aug. 16, says:

Lt. Geo. S. Hoyle, 1st Cav., has been granted a delay of 30 days in joining his regiment at Fort Walla Walla. Major J. P. Canby, 1st Portland on Saturday, on route to Fort Coeur d'Alene, to which post he has been assigned. Col. C. Grover, 1st Cav., and family, have gone from Fort Walla Walla to the sea shore, the Col. having leave of absence. Asst. Surg. J. H. Bartholt has relinquished the balance of his leave of absence, and gone on duty at Vancouver Barracks. The commanding officer of the 21st Inf., has assigned Lieutenant J. W. Duncan to report at New York, on the 15th Sept., to relieve Capt. Pollock as recruiting officer. Gen. Greene is in receipt of a letter from a brother staff officer enclosing a copy of the charges upon which Major Kress was tried at San Antonio, Texas. All the charges which had the semblance of seriousness were stricken out by the court, and while on technical grounds the court may give the Major a reprimand, the whole business is classified as "a farce in one act." While the knowledge of these facts cannot but be gratifying to his many friends, no one here ever entertained the idea for one moment that Major Kress would ever commit an act that would require the action of a court. The amateur theatricals at the garrison last Monday night under the auspices of Mrs. General Greene, were in every way successful. In "Aunt Charlotte's Maid" Lt. Parke, the persecuted lover, rendered the part in a manner as creditable to his admirable self-possession and dramatic taste. Mrs. Duncan as "Aunt Charlotte" looked and acted to perfection, and Mrs. Clarke, (23d Infantry), as "Matilda Jones," was as piquant, lively and naive a young lady as ever intrigued for a husband. Miss Katie Greene made her debut as "Fanny Volley," winning much deserved applause by her graceful and easy manner. "Pivot," the steady lawyer, taken by Major Elderkin, was the hit of the evening. The Major's excellent "make up" added not a little to the success of the character. The part of "Major Volley," the retired English officer was ably filled by Mr. R. G. Morrow. During the interlude between the pieces, Mrs. Baldwin and Mrs. Duncan sang in duet the beautiful song "Cheerfulness." The second piece, "Who Killed Cock Robin," was rendered in a manner highly complimentary to all. Miss Lee Boyle as "Satanella," the impetuous Mexican girl, was charmingly captivating. The character of "Able Tinker," gave Major Elderkin a second opportunity of exhibiting decided dramatic talent. "Jack Baggot," the adventurer, found an excellent delineator in Lt. Bonstedt. Mrs. Bonstedt as "Hannah," the maid, gave a spirited and pleasing rendition of this part. The orchestra of the 21st Infantry Band, under the leadership of Prof. Ochsle, furnished excellent music during the evening.

LIEUT. A. D. Schenck, U. S. A., is spending a three months' leave of absence at Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

CAPT. D. M. Taylor, A. D. C. to Gen. Pope, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from his summer trip to Colorado.

GEN. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A., was heartily welcomed back to San Antonio and to duty this week.

LIEUTS. Chas. Byrne and E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Leavenworth early in the week.

CAPT. E. S. Godfrey, 7th U. S. Cavalry, on leaving West Point will visit friends at Ottawa, Ohio, for a couple of weeks, and is expected to arrive at Fort Yates, Dakota, by October.

LIEUT. D. M. Scott, 1st U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Lake George prior to his return to duty at Fort Leavenworth.

COL. T. F. Barr, U. S. A., and family are among those from Washington passing a portion of the summer at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

THROUGH the noble exertions of Cadet Gilman, of West Point, son of Col. J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., at present stopping at the Grove Hill House in Vineyard Haven, one of the largest churches in that village was saved from the flames, as were also several private residences, on the occasion of the recent destructive fire there.

The San Francisco Report of August 18 says:

Capt. W. B. Parnell, 1st Cavalry, will visit Australia during his leave of absence. Rear-Admiral Hughes, commanding the Pacific Station, has transferred his flag to the *Lackawanna*. Capt. and Mrs. Philip have returned from a visit to Santa Rosa. They will go East early in September. Gen. Kautz and family were in California the end of July. Nothing is yet known as to the findings of the Bryant Court-martial, but it is whispered that they have been sent on to Washington. In that event the result is known. Capt. Carr, Company F, of the 1st Cavalry, will be ordered from Fort Halleck to the Presidio of San Francisco as soon as the new barracks at the latter place are completed. Major George B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, at present in command of Fort Bidwell, will be ordered to the Presidio as soon as the quarters now in course of construction are finished. Lieut. E. Z. Stover, of the 3d Cavalry, stationed in Arizona, arrived in San Francisco on the 15th instant. The lieutenant is a Sir Knight and will remain here during the Conclave. Maj. Wilhelm has been impelled, on account of stress of military duties, to resign his position as aide-de-camp to the Grand Captain-General of the Triennial Conclave parade. He has also retired from the board of judges on the competitive drill. The band of the 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., has obtained permission from the department commander to accompany the Oregon Knights Templar to this city. Lieut. Pitcher comes in charge of the band, which is reported to be an excellent one. A company of 1st Cavalry at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., will be designated this fall to relieve Company G, of the same regiment, at Fort Bidwell. This company is now commanded by Capt. Upham and has had a long tour of duty at Bidwell. It is expected that the order sending Major Burr, of the 8th Infantry, to Fort Bidwell will not be issued until Gen. Kautz returns to the command of his regiment, which will not be until December 19, next. There was a "High Tea" at the residence of Mrs. Maj. Brockbridge, Presidio, on Thursday last, from three until five o'clock. The hostess is a cousin of Mrs. ex-President Hayes. She was assisted in receiving her guests by her mother, Mrs. Dudley, of Kentucky, and by Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Brown, co-sisters of Maj. Brockbridge. The Presidio band played on the lawn, while the ladies, after greeting their hosts, passed into the tea-room and devoted themselves to the sweets therein. Among the guests were Mrs. Gen. Schofield; her daughter, Miss Schofield; her friend, Miss Kilburne, from New York; Mrs. Gen. Carr, from Arizona; Mrs. Col. Sprague; Mrs. Col. Weeks; Mrs. Col. Frank; Mrs. Lieut. Davis, and Mrs. Dr. Sternberg. On August 6, King Kalakaua gave an official banquet to Senator and Mrs. Miller.

LIEUT. Jos. B. Batchelor, 24th U. S. Infantry, returns next November to his native State, North Carolina, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Agricultural College.

LIEUT. F. Woodbridge, 7th Infantry, on his way East to visit Detroit and Philadelphia, stopped over at Omaha early in the week to visit Capt. Coolidge of his regiment.

LIEUT. J. A. Lockwood, 17th Infantry, has joined at Columbus Barracks, O., for a short tour of service there.

MAJ.-GEN. Hufschmidt, Royal Engineers, British army, arrived in New York, August 23, from England on the Gallicard to join Mr. Villard's party.

No additional charges against Commodore Mayo, for making false muster rolls, have been preferred by Commander McGlensey, as has been stated by the daily papers. It is expected, however, that Secretary Chandler will, upon his return to Washington, give attention to the former charges that were preferred by Commander McGlensey and Ex-Congressman Dezenhoff.

SURGEON-GENERAL Wales and Surgeon Hoehling, U. S. Navy, visited the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia, early in the week, on business relating to improvements contemplated in the Naval Hospital building.

THE Solano Weekly Times referring to the recent relief from duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard of Paymaster Henry G. Colby, U. S. Navy, says:

"The departure of Paymaster Colby is very sincerely regretted by his brother officers, the civil employees and the citizens of Vallejo, to whom he is so well and generally known. Strict and exact in all his business relations he has been, at the same time, exceedingly kind and accommodating, wherever he could be so, consistent with a proper regard for the public interests confided to him. In the disbursements of the large sums of money which monthly passed through his hands in the payment of the large number of employees and the other money transactions incident to his office, he has been remarkable for the quickness and accuracy with which he dispatched business and the pleasant manner of his doing so. He is deservedly one of the most popular officers that has ever been stationed at Mare Island. With the regretful good byes to Paymaster Colby, there is among our people the general expression of 'good luck be with you and yours, wherever you go.'"

LIEUT. David Daniels, U. S. N., of the Coast Survey Schooner *Eagle*, has been visiting friends in New York.

CAPTAIN Edward Conroy, U. S. Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, is registered at the New York Hotel.

CHAPLAIN Donald McLaren, U. S. N., is spending the summer at Spring Lake, N. J.

SURGEON T. C. Walton, U. S. N., left the *Powhatan*, at New York, on Thursday evening, to report for duty at the Naval Academy.

LIEUT. Chas. J. Crane, 24th U. S. Infantry, has been spending a vacation at Fort Monroe, Va.

PAY Director Geo. F. Cutter, U. S. N., registered at the Albemarle Hotel, New York, Thursday of this week.

LIEUT. Thomas H. Barber, 1st U. S. Art., A. D. C. to Major-General Hancock, returned to New York this week from a trip to the Far West.

CAPT. W. H. Powell, 4th U. S. Infantry, was a guest this week of the 2d Brigade of the Iowa National Guard at their encampment at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

The health of Lieut. E. M. Cobb, 2d U. S. Artillery, is still extremely precarious, and it is doubtful if he will be able to resume duty until next year.

The campaign for the vacancy that will occur in the Quartermaster's Department on the 31st inst. by the retirement of Colonel and Bvt. Brig.-General James A. Ekin, has already opened. The applicants are as numerous as ever, and the fight quite as vigorous. It is understood that the choice will fall on Lieut. Wm. S. Patten, 18th Infantry, and that the appointment will be made within the next two weeks, but there is no telling who is Governor until after election.

ASST. Surgeon H. I. Raymond, U. S. A., and Lieut. Robt. M. Rogers, 2d Art., registered at the A. G. O., Washington, D. C., this week, the former on leave of absence, and the latter en route to join his regiment.

LIEUT. Louis H. Orleman, U. S. A. retired, was admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Association on the 27th Aug. The total membership now numbers 872.

THE Secretary of the Naval Mutual Association received this week six applications for membership. They will be acted on at the next meeting, to be held on Sept. 8.

MAJ. George R. Smith, paymaster, U. S. N., now on leave, is spending a few days with his family at Lake Chataqua.

SECRETARY Chandler is not expected to return to Washington before the 10th of September. Chief Clerk John W. Hogg, of the Navy Department, has resumed official duties after ten days' leave of absence.

GEN. Wm. H. Penrose, 12th Infantry, Commanding Fort Niagara, was in Buffalo last week with Mrs. Penrose making numerous purchases preparatory to housekeeping. The General is much pleased with the prospect of a long tour of duty in the East, and is delighted with Fort Niagara.

FIRST Lieut. D. M. Scott, 1st Infantry, and family, who have been visiting relatives in Buffalo, left that city on Monday last for Chicago.

BASS fishing is now very good in the Niagara River, particularly near its mouth in front of Fort Niagara, and last week a party from Fort Porter consisting of Capt. Tibben, Lieut. Stiles and Stottler, 10th Infantry, and Dr. Kasson C. Gibson, of West Thirty-fifth street, New York, a brother of the Captain, indulged in the sport opposite Fort Niagara, and returned home loaded down with fine fish and well pleased with the handsome manner in which they were entertained by the officers at Fort Niagara.

CAPT. F. H. Hathaway, Asst. Quartermaster, U. S. A., arrived in Miles City Aug. 25 from Fort Maginnis.

HENRY O. FLIPPER, late Lieutenant of Cavalry, U. S. A., writes to the El Paso Times of Aug. 24, explaining how it happened that he was arrested and fined \$5, and costs amounting to \$12.45, for assault in calling Hudson Woodruff a thief and a murderer. Flipper says: "I demurred to this, and stated to His Honor that the charge against me was assault, and not using abusive or insulting language, or anything else. His Honor then stated that an assault could be by words as well as by weapons or other implements. I informed His Honor that I did not learn such law at West Point." Suit has also been commenced against Flipper by Woodruff, for board for a year, which Flipper claims he does not owe.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, Aug. 22, 1883.

Gives instructions to furnish on or before Sept. 15 the information necessary to complete the "statement" required by G. O. 97, A. G. O., 1882. The regimental report of annual target practice (Form 30 a) will be forwarded to Dep. H. Q. as soon as practicable after Sept. 30, and will be accompanied by a copy of the report of each battery commander.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Aug. 23, 1883.

Publishes instructions to enable compliance with G. O. 97, series of 1882, and G. O. 25, series of 1883, from the H. Q. A. A. G. O. Regimental commanders will forward their annual target records not later than October 10. The attention of all commanding officers is called to the detailed instructions contained in G. O. 25, of 1883, from the H. Q. A., and a strict conformity therewith will be observed in the preparation of their reports. G. O. 24, of 1882, from these H. Q., is referred to as giving a proper form for the annual target reports, except as to the modifications directed in G. O. 25, c. s., from the H. Q. A., hereinbefore referred to.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF TEXAS, Aug. 22, 1883.

G. O. 1, c. s., is amended so as to authorize the detail, on "daily duty," of one enlisted man as clerk in office of Post Q. M., when such services are absolutely necessary.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Aug. 23, 1883.

All serviceable or repairable spring wagons in this Dept. which are in excess of the allowance fixed by par. 4, of G. O. 59, c. s., H. Q. A., will be shipped without delay to Fort Leavenworth.

CIRCULAR 28, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Aug. 16, 1883.

Publishes the record of target practice of troops serving in the Dept. for the month of June, 1883.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., Dept. of the East, will proceed to Eastport, Me., to supervise the sale of public buildings at Fort Sullivan, heretofore ordered (S. O. 160, Aug. 27, D. E.).

Leave of absence for twenty days, from Sept. 1, is granted Asst. Q. M. Gen. Rufus Saxton (S. O., Aug. 29, W. D.). Major M. F. Small, Commissary of subsistence, will, on Aug. 31, be relieved from duty as Chief Commissary, and as Purchasing Depot Commissary, at San Antonio, Texas, by Capt. L. E. Campbell, Asst. Q. M. (G. O. 17, Aug. 23, D. T.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for one month, to date from Sept. 1, 1883, is granted A. Surg. Robert B. Grimes, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 89, Aug. 24, D. P.).

Asst. Surg. John J. Kane and 2d Lieut. C. P. Elliott, 13th Inf., are detailed as members of the G. C. M., convened by par. 6, S. O. 113, c. s., D. M., to meet at Camp, near Richmond, N. M. (S. O. 171, Aug. 21, M. D. M.).

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect from Sept. 1, is granted Major Edwin Bentley, Surg., Post Surg., Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 85, Aug. 23, D. S.).

Par. 1, Dept. S. O. 82, c. s., granting a leave of absence for one month, to take effect from Sept. 1, to 1st Lieut. Edward Davis, Regimental Q. M., 3d Art., St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, Fla., is amended so as to take effect from on or about Sept. 4 (S. O. 85, Aug. 23, D. S.).

A. A. Surg. W. Barbour will proceed to Kansas City, Missouri, and return, on public business (S. O. 172, Aug. 23, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. A. S. Polhemus is assigned to temporary duty at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 100, Aug. 17, D. Cal.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major W. F. Tucker, Jr., Paym., will, in addition to his own regular assignment, make the payments assigned to Major H. G. Thomas, Paym., in par. 1, S. O. 169, c. s., from these H. Q. A. (S. O. 172, Aug. 23, D. M.).

Major H. G. Thomas, Paym., will proceed from Denver, Colorado, to El Paso, Texas, and relieve, temporarily, Major George F. Robinson, Paym., leaving his station for that purpose not later than Sept. 2. On completion of the payments assigned to Major Robinson, Major Thomas will rejoin his proper station (S. O. 172, Aug. 23, D. M.).

Major Frank M. Cox, Paym., will proceed without delay to Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to appear as a witness before the G. C. M. convened by S. O. 174, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 87, Aug. 21, M. D. P.).

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., A. D. C., will return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from Fort Garland, Colorado (S. O. 172, Aug. 23, D. M.).

LINE OFFICERS ON STAFF DUTY.

1st Lieut. B. Reynolds, Adj. and Actg. R. Q. M., 3d Cav., is, in addition to his present duties, assigned to duty at the Depot of the Q. M. Dept., at Whipple Barracks, and will at once relieve 1st Lieut. James F. Simpson, R. Q. M., 3d Cav. (S. O. 76, Aug. 17, D. A.).

Capt. J. R. Myrick, 3d Art., Acting Judge Advocate, Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Keogh, M. T., on public business (S. O. 145, Aug. 18, D. D.).

Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., Judge Advocate of the Dept., was ordered, Aug. 20, to proceed to Fort Duncan, Texas, and return, on public business (S. O. 105, Aug. 23, D. T.).

Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Art., A. A. Insp. Gen., will proceed to make the annual inspection of Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 162, Aug. 29, D. E.).

Major F. L. Guehrer, 2d Art., Special Insp. of the Dept., will proceed to Little Rock and Little Rock Barracks, Ark., Memphis, Tenn., Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans and Jackson Barracks, La., Mobile, Ala., Camp Mitchell, Atlanta, and Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., and inspect the money accounts of disbursing officers there stationed (S. O. 86, Aug. 27, D. S.).

Major Walter McFarland will change station from New London, Conn., to New Haven, Conn. (S. O., Aug. 27, W. D.).

Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st Art., A. A. Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on public business (S. O. 161, Aug. 28, D. E.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending August 25, 1883:

Troop H, 8th Cav., to San Antonio, Tex.
Troop L, 8th Cav., to Fort Clark, Tex.
Cos. D and F, 19th Inf., to Fort Clark, Tex.
Co. I, 14th Inf., to Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

The table of stations of the several companies of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, with that of the field officers of the several regiments, will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 25, page 75; also a list of officers on General Recruiting Service with their stations.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Troop H, 8th Cav., is transferred from Fort Clark to the post of San Antonio, Tex. The troop will march to its new station after the arrival of the garrison of Fort Duncan (S. O. 102, Aug. 18, D. T.).

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

2d Lieut. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., further extended thirteen days (S. O. 89, Aug. 24, D. P.).

One month, 2d Lieut. Charles P. Stivers, 9th Inf., Fort Bridger, Wyo. (S. O. 88, Aug. 21, D. P.).

One month, to apply for an extension of five months, Capt. Cass Durham, 18th Inf., Fort Maginnia, M. T., to take effect about Sept. 15, 1883 (S. O. 146, Aug. 21, D. D.).

Two months, to take effect between Sept. 1 and 10, Col. David S. Stanley, 22d Inf., Fort Lewis, Colo. (S. O. 96, Aug. 25, M. D. M.).

One month, on account of sickness, with permission to leave the Dept. of Texas, Capt. G. A. Armes, 10th Cav., Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 104, Aug. 22, D. T.).

Four months, to take effect when his services can be spared by his Department Commander, 2d Lieut. William A. Shunk, 8th Cav. (S. O., Aug. 25, W. D.).

Two months, 2d Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, 6th Cav., Fort Lowell, A. T., to take effect on or about Sept. 1, 1883, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Mil. Div. of Pacific and to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 86, Aug. 17, M. D. P.).

Two months, to take effect Aug. 28, 1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf., Fort Laramie, Wyo. T. (S. O. 97, Aug. 27, M. D. M.).

1st Lieut. Paul Harwood, 20th Inf., Fort Hays, Kas., extended one month (S. O. 97, Aug. 27, M. D. M.).

1st Lieut. William H. W. James, Adj. 24th Inf., Fort Supply, Ind. T., extended one month (S. O. 97, Aug. 27, M. D. M.).

Two months, to commence on or about Sept. 1, 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md. (S. O. 41, Aug. 27, M. D. A.).

2d Lieut. W. Fish, 4th Art., Fort Trumbull, Conn., extended one month (S. O. 42, Aug. 28, M. D. A.).

Ten days, 1st Lieut. George S. Wilson, 12th Inf., Madison Bks. N. Y. (S. O. 162, Aug. 29, D. E.).

1st Lieut. R. K. Evans, 29th Inf., extended ten days (S. O. 159, Aug. 25, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Edmund M. Cobb, 2d Art., extended six months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Aug. 27, W. D.).

Capt. Bethel M. Custer, 24th Inf., extended five months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Aug. 27, W. D.).

One month, from Aug. 28, 1883, 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art. (S. O., Aug. 27, W. D.).

Four months, to take effect upon being relieved from recruiting duty, Capt. Henry C. Cook, 2d Inf. (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.).

Capt. Edwin Pollock, 9th Inf., extended two months on Surg. certificate (S. O., Aug. 29, W. D.).

One month, Capt. George T. Olmsted, Jr., U. S. A. (S. O. 79, Aug. 23, D. A.).

SPECIAL DUTY.

Capt. William H. Powell, 4th Inf., is detailed to attend the annual encampment of the 2d Brigade, Iowa National Guard, at Cedar Falls, Iowa, between Aug. 27 and Sept. 1, 1883 (S. O. 89, Aug. 24, D. P.).

Capt. J. P. Sanger, the Light Battery Commander, is directed to visit Benicia Arsenal in connection with the repair of the experimental light artillery harness of Bat. K, 1st Art. (S. O. 99, Aug. 16, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. J. S. Oyster, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Halleck, Nev., and thence to the northern part of Nevada, under special instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of California. Having completed his duty he will return to his post, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (S. O. 99, Aug. 16, D. Cal.).

The journeys made by 1st Lieut. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., from Fort Winfield Scott to Army Building, San Francisco, Cal., and return, between July 2 and Aug. 11, 1883, are approved (S. O. 100, Aug. 17, D. Cal.).

Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., is detailed to visit and inspect the camp of the 2d Brigade, Illinois National Guard, at Springfield, Ill., commencing Aug. 30 (S. O. 159, Aug. 25, D. E.).

2d Lieut. H. De H. Waite, 5th Cav., is detailed to inspect beef cattle, to be delivered under contract at Shoshone and Bancock Agency, Wyo., for the Indian service, during the current fiscal year (S. O. 90, Aug. 25, D. P.).

COLLEGE DUTY.

2d Lieut. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bingham School, Orange County, North Carolina, to take effect Oct. 1, 1883 (S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.).

ORDERS AMENDED.

So much of par. 7, S. O. 141, D. D., as relieves Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav., from duty with the Board of Officers appointed by par. 7, S. O. 185, series of 1882, D. D., and directs him to return to his station, is amended to read: Capt. James M. Bell, 7th Cav., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and there await the reassembling of the Board for the purpose of finishing his business (S. O. 145, Aug. 18, D. D.).

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey is constituted to meet at San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 21. Detail: Major F. S. Dodge, Paym.; 1st Lieut. Colon Augur, 2d Cav., A. D. C., and 2d Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d Art. (S. O. 103, Aug. 20, D. T.).

A Board, to inspect four artillery horses to be purchased by the Q. M. Dept. for Light Bat. F, 3d Art., is appointed to meet at San Antonio, Aug. 22. Detail: Capt. L. E. Campbell, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art., and Capt. G. E. Foote, 8th Cav. (S. O. 103, Aug. 20, D. T.).

A Board of Survey will assemble at the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 23. Detail: Major W. E. Greary, Paym.; Capt. G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper, and 1st Lieut. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav. (S. O. 87, Aug. 21, M. D. P.).

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. M. P. Maus,

1st Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. E. Hopkins, and 2d Lieut. I. P. Brant, 1st Inf., is appointed to meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., Aug. 23 (S. O. 78, Aug. 21, D. A.).

RECRUITING SERVICE.

Major J. K. Mizner, 4th Cav., will conduct a detachment of recruits from Fort Marcy to Fort Bayard, N. M., and will also have charge, as far as Deming, N. M., of a detachment of recruits for the 4th Cav. (S. O. 98, Aug. 18, D. N. M.).

During the absence of 1st Lieut. Butler D. Price, Adj. 4th Inf., from Fort Omaha, Neb., 2d Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf., will perform the duties of recruiting officer at that post (S. O. 88, Aug. 21, D. P.).

2d Lieut. William H. Baldwin, 7th Cav., will report to the Supt. of Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany recruits to Fort Snelling, and will then join his regiment (S. O., Aug. 29, W. D.).

Sixty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 2d and 7th Cav. (S. O., Aug. 25, W. D.). Thirty-five recruits will be forwarded to Fort Omaha, Neb., for the 7th Inf. (S. O., Aug. 27, W. D.).

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., Aug. 27. Detail: Capt. Henry M. Cronkhite, Asst. Surg., president; Capt. William I. Reed and 1st Lieut. William Quinton, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth and 2d Lieut. George W. Melver, 7th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 88, Aug. 21, D. P.).

At Fort Brown, Tex., Aug. 27. Detail: Surg. J. C. G. Happersett, Med. Dept., president; Major R. H. Offley, Capt. J. H. Bradford and E. H. Liscomb, 19th Inf.; Capt. A. G. Hennisee, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry Romey, 5th Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., members, and 2d Lieut. E. H. Crowder, 8th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 103, Aug. 20, D. T.).

At Whipple Bks. A. T., Sept. 3, for the trial of 1st Lieut. James F. Simpson, R. Q. M. 3d Cav. Detail: Lieut.-Col. C. G. Bartlett, 1st Inf., president; Majors A. K. Arnold and James Biddle, 6th Cav.; Major Nicholas Nolan, 3d Cav.; Capt. A. R. Chaffee and W. A. Rafferty, 6th Cav.; Capt. W. N. Tisdall, 1st Inf.; Capt. Adam Kramer and W. M. Wallace, 6th Cav.; Capt. W. E. Dougherty, D. F. Callinan, and L. O. Parker, 1st Inf.; Capt. G. E. Overton, 6th Cav., members, and Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 77, Aug. 20, D. A.).

Capt. Moses Harris and 2d Lieut. D. L. Tate, 1st Cav., will proceed without delay to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to appear as witnesses before the G. C. M. in session at that post, in the case of Private John H. J. Herdendorf, Troop M, 1st Cav. (S. O. 101, Aug. 21, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice and F. C. Nichols, 1st Art., will proceed to Camp Schofield, at Fairfax, near San Rafael, Cal., for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 101, Aug. 21, D. Cal.).

1st Lieut. C. S. Burbank, 10th Inf., is detailed as a member G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., Aug. 17, by par. 5, S. O. 150, D. E., vice 2d Lieut. C. J. T. Clark, 10th Inf., relieved from the detail (S. O. 159, Aug. 25, D. E.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary Sergt. John Powers, now at Fort Sidney, Neb., will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., for medical treatment at that post.—S. O. 88, Aug. 21, D. P.

Hosp. Steward Frederick J. Bergold is assigned to duty at Fort Robinson, Neb.—S. O. 88, Aug. 21, D. P.

Ord. Sergt. John J. Donnelly late sergeant, Troop A, 8th Cav., will proceed from the station of that troop to Fort Grant, A. T., for duty.—S. O., Aug. 24, W. D.

Hosp. Steward John H. Grant will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to Newport Bks. Ky., for duty.—S. O., Aug. 28, W. D.

Hosp. Steward Wm. Bock, discharged by expiration of service at Fort Spokane, W. T., on Aug. 11, and re-enlisted Aug. 12, 1883.

OTHER ENLISTED MEN.

Furloughs have been granted for two months to Sergt. James O'Brien, Bat. L, 3d Art., and for one month to Private John J. Gilday, Troop D, 3d Cav.

Being satisfied by facts that have come to his knowledge since the review of the Court-martial proceedings in the case of Military Convict John R. Meigs, late private, Co. D, 7th Inf., that grave injustice has been done him, Brig.-Gen. Howard, Comdr. Dept. of Platte, hereby remits the unexpired portion of his sentence. He believes that what he has already suffered is an adequate punishment for the drunkenness, debauchery, and absence from duty, which he himself confesses.—S. O. 88, Aug. 21, D. P.

So much of the term of confinement awarded Private Marcius J. O'Leary, Troop K, 1st Cav., as shall remain unexpired on Aug. 28, is remitted.—G. C. M. O. 36, Aug. 4, D. Columbia.

In the case of Military Convict Arthur Willis, formerly 1st sergeant, Co. I, 25th Inf., the portion of his sentence of confinement remaining unexpired on Oct. 14, 1883, is remitted. In the case of Military Convict John G. Smith, formerly private, Co. B, 19th Inf., the unexpired portion of his sentence of confinement is remitted.—G. C. M. O. 130, Aug. 17, D. D.

In the case of Military Convict William Bradley, formerly private, Troop L, 2d Cav., the portion of his sentence of confinement remaining unexpired on Oct. 1, 1883, is remitted.—G. C. M. O. 132, Aug. 21, D. D.

The unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Trumpet John Haggerty, Troop E, 6th Cav., is remitted.—S. O. 78, Aug. 21, D. A.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, August 25, 1883.

CASUALTY.

Captain William H. King, Assistant Surgeon—Died August 23, 1883, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Affidavits to Accompany Proceedings of Boards of Survey.—"The decision 'that the party responsible for the property must furnish the number of copies of each affidavit, duly attested,' required by a Board of Survey to accompany its proceedings, which was communicated to the Commanding General Department of the East, by letter of December 1, 1882, applies in all cases" (Letter A. G. O., August 15, 1883).

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Capt. W. G. Wedemeyer and family left here at 11 A. M., Aug. 23, for the Academy at West Point, N. Y., with his daughter, Miss Delia, who will attend the Academy at that place during the ensuing term. Mrs. Wedemeyer goes to Pennsylvania, where she will make a prolonged visit among her relations and friends on her return to Texas.

Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, 17th Infantry, has reported for temporary duty, and is assigned to Co. B, of 1st Inf. He is the guest of his sister, the charming and hospitable Mrs. C. A. Booth.

Major C. L. Davis, 10th Infantry, has rejoined from D. S. at Louisville, Ky. Recruits are coming in rather brisk this month, being received from Henderson to date, with a probability of swelling that number to upwards of 200 at the end of the month.

A detachment of 65 recruits will leave here on Sept. 3 for assignment as follows: 40 recruits to the 6th Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah; 10 to the 3d Artillery, San Antonio, Tex., and 15 to the 1st Artillery, San Francisco, Cal.

Thirty recruits for the 24th Infantry will leave here to-morrow for Fort Supply, Ind. Ter., under charge of Sergt. A. B. Woodwell, Co. C, G. S.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Dakota.—A despatch of August 26 from Fort Buford says: "Great excitement prevails over a raid made on Gros Ventres Indians by Crooks. The Crooks speared and ran off a lot of horses belonging to the Gros Ventres. They were followed by the latter to the Little Muddy River, where a fight ensued, in which several were wounded on both sides. Lieut. W. W. Robinson, 7th Cavalry, with 26 men, is in pursuit of the thieves."

In the JOURNAL of August 11, p. 28, referring to a rifle competition at Fort Keogh, we stated the distances to be 200, 300, and 400, instead of 200, 300, and 600 yards, and the scores as given were made at those distances. This makes a difference, as it shows that the scores are good when 600 yards is considered, but poor had 400 yards been correct.

Several interesting base ball games have been played at Ft. Assiniboine, recently, and August 12 a most exciting game was played between the Bates Club, of the 18th Infantry, and the Custer Club, of the 2d Cavalry, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 17 to 15.

Department of Arizona.—The following communication from Gen. Crook has been received from the War Department, and copies furnished the State and Interior Departments:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT ARIZONA,
WHITPLE BARBERS, PRESCOTT, Aug. 7.

Adjutant-General United States Army:

Sir: Relaying to the communication from your office of July 19, transmitting copies of correspondence from the Governor of Chihuahua and the Minister of Mexico, with the Secretary of State, with reference to the punishment of the Chiricahuas who surrendered to me in the Sierra Madre, I have the honor to state that I am in full sympathy with Gov. Terrazas in the ultimate end sought—that is the welfare and security of life and property, in both countries. Though the Chiricahuas prisoners are doubtless guilty of many and repeated acts of hostility and outrage, both in Mexico and the United States, they are now prisoners, and surrendered with the understanding on their part that their past misdeeds would not be punished, provided they behaved themselves in the future. To attempt now to punish those who are on the San Carlos Reservation as prisoners would be an act of perfidy and bad faith, and would unquestionably not only prevent the return to the agency of the Chiricahuas left in the Sierra Madre, but would precipitate an Indian war which would be more serious in its results upon the interests of the two countries than any which has preceded it, inasmuch as both countries are rapidly developing, and new industries and interests are constantly being inaugurated, all of which offer new facilities for plunder and destruction. It would be almost as impossible to exterminate the Chiricahuas in their mountains as the wolves and coyotes with whom they share the possession of the Sierra Madre; and so long as any of them survive so long would the carnival of death and depredation continue. I believe firmly that an exact acquiescence by our Government in the terms upon which these Indians understood that they are to be allowed to live upon the San Carlos Reservation offers the only possible means of protecting the lives and interests of the people of Sonora and Chihuahua, as well as our own country; and I am as firmly convinced that, if the present prisoners are treated with good faith, not only will the rascals now in the mountains return, but also that neither country will hereafter have any reason to complain of depredations or outrages from them.

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Department of the Missouri.—The Rawlins Journal says:

"Lieut. George T. T. Patterson, late A. Q. M. at White River, came in Saturday evening. The Government buildings there were sold last week, bringing in the aggregate a little over \$1,500. The sale of the telegraph line has been postponed until September 15, when it will be sold at Rawlin, should there be no new instructions in the meantime."

Department of Texas.—We are indebted to Adjutant James B. Hickey, 8th U. S. Cavalry, for a roster of that regiment corrected up to August 20. The last roster issued was dated July 1, 1882, since which there have been a good many changes in the commissioned list. Gen. Neill has been retired, Col. Elmer Otis and Major Reuben F. Bernard have joined by promotion; Col. Cleudennin has left by reason of promotion; Capt. Young has gone to the 3d Cavalry as Major; Capt. J. D. Stevenson died October 9, 1882, and other Troops show changes amongst captains and lieutenants.

Department of the East.—The Band of the 5th U. S. Art. gave an open-air concert at Governor's Island on the evening of Aug. 29, which was highly appreciated.

DESERTION UNDER THE 103d ARTICLE.

PRIVATE Charles H. Newman, Troop I, 1st Cavalry, was recently tried at Alcatraz Island, Cal., for desertion in 1880, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for two years. In his remarks upon the case Maj.-Gen. Schofield says:

The accused deserted March 30, 1880, and was not apprehended or brought to trial till more than two years—i.e. more than twice years—thereafter. He pleaded in bar of trial the limitation prescribed by the 103d Article of War, but this plea was overruled by the court, whereupon he pleaded not guilty. In view of the ruling of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, in Davison's case, in 1880, to the effect that under the 103d Article a General Court-martial cannot legally take cognizance of a case of a deserter in which more than two years have elapsed since the desertion and prior to the order of capture, unless there has intervened such an impediment as is indicated in the Article; and in consideration of the recent confirmation, in substance, of that ruling by the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of California (the highest judicial authority in this Military Division) in the case of Arno White, the proceedings, findings, and sentence in the present case are disapproved. Upon these authorities, the court should have sustained the plea in bar of trial, unless proof of an absence or other impediment excepting the case from the operation of the Article were exhibited by the prosecution. No such exception having been shown, the accused was entitled to have had his plea sustained. It is therefore ordered that he be released from arrest and confinement, and returned to his company to serve out the period remaining due, and as served under his contract of enlistment (G. O. M. O., 66, Dept. Cal., August 3.)

In a similar case of Private Arno White, Co. K, 8th Inf., Gen. Schofield made a similar ruling (G. O. M. O. 70, Dept. Cal., Aug. 13, 1883). The ruling by the U. S. Circuit Court for the District of California was upon a "writ of habeas corpus issued upon the petition of Arno White, alleging that he is unlawfully detained by Major Royal T. Frank, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, U. S., commanding the post at Alcatraz Island; that the illegality consists in this: that he was arrested on June 23d last, and is now held for trial before a Court-martial as an alleged deserter from the 8th Regiment of Infantry, for the offence of desertion alleged to have been committed at Bonita, Cal., on Feb. 7, 1880; that the military statute of limitations in the 103d Article of War provides that 'no person shall be liable to be tried and punished by a General Court-martial for any offence which appears to have been committed more than two years before the issuing of the order for such trial unless by reason of having absented himself, or of some other manifest impediment, he shall not have been amenable to justice within that period; that more than two years had elapsed before his arrest, after the date of said alleged desertion; and he has not during said period absented himself, but has remained, openly, in San Francisco, and been, during all said period, within the jurisdiction of said Court-martial, amenable to justice.'"

Judge Sawyer, after reciting the case and its several bearings, delivered the decision of the court: "The prisoner must be remanded to the custody of the officer having him in charge to be held for trial for the offence charged, in the due course of such proceedings, and the writ discharged; and it is so ordered."

This was upon the ground that the "desertion having taken place, whether the statute of limitations has run against it and barred punishment is matter of defence, and must be determined by the same tribunal which tries the charge. The civil courts have nothing to do with it so long as the military tribunals are proceeding regularly within their jurisdiction. Were the question properly before us, we should have no difficulty in reaching the same conclusion as to the effect of the statute of limitations as that attained in Davison's case in the District Court for the Southern District of New York; but that question is not properly before us. As that is exclusively a question for the tribunal having jurisdiction to try a party charged with the offence of desertion, we are not authorized to consider the question at all."

(Special Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

The Presidential Trip—Munchausens of the Press—General Schofield to Succeed Sheridan—Chicago as Headquarters—Personal Items.

CHICAGO, August 28, 1883.

THE absence of the Lieutenant-General and most of the staff with the Presidential party has had the effect to render matters at the Division Headquarters unusually dull. Gen. Williams, assistant adjutant-general, who has recently returned from Utah, where he has been seeking relief from rheumatic trouble, although still feeble, is at his post and is virtually running the affairs of the division in the absence of Gen. Sheridan. Gen. J. W. Forsyth fills the vacuum caused by the absence of Col. Sheridan, Volkmar and Gregory. The division staff, Gen. Tompkins, Simpson and Barriger and Maj. Candee are all at their several posts here.

Though no correspondent of any paper was permitted to accompany the Presidential party beyond Green River the *Times* and *Tribune* of Chicago have continued to publish what purport to be despatches from their correspondents with the Presidential party, much to the indignation of the friends of the President and his associates. To persons familiar with the party, and the geography of the route to the Yellowstone, the fraudulent character of these despatches are patent, but many who are not so will be misled and no doubt prejudiced by them. The attempt of the *Times* to bring ridicule upon the Secretary of War, Col. Sheridan and others of the party, by reciting ludicrous events and incidents simply recoils on these sheets where the character of these despatches are known.

Those of the Army who have read the report of Colonel Gregory, who performed with Capt. W. P. Clark the duties of historian of Gen. Sheridan's tour of the Park last year, will readily discover, in the despatches of the *Times* especially, the theft of the material now being used by it and purporting to give the facts and incidents of the present tour. The circumstance of the killing of Shoshone Dick's bear dog, related in last year's report by Colonel Gregory, is reproduced in the *Times*, despatches and the act of shooting the dog while aiming at another object, attributed to Secretary of War Lincoln, is intended to reflect on that gentleman's want of skill as a marksman, to which he makes no pretension, and to bring him into ridicule. A story of Col. Sheridan's desperate encounter with a bear, heroizing him beyond his and others' most extravagant imaginations, may be intended as a compliment to that gallant officer, but his record as a hero in more useful and potential conflicts, with men instead of beasts, is all that could be desired by a chivalrous officer and gentleman, without being made the object of a baseless fabrication. So the stories of intrigues, of new and speculative treaties with Indian tribes, gigantic poker games, and riotous indulgences of the party, which have been sent broadcast with brazen assurance as being part of the chronicle of the events of the journey, are but the rapid imaginings of some "smart Aleck," who deludes himself and the paper that tolerates such stuff, with the hallucination that he is scoring a "hit" in "enterprising journalism." But the outrage is aptly challenged and condemned in the following editorial extract from the Chicago Herald:

It had been arranged that, as the accommodation of all the correspondents who had applied for permission to accompany the distinguished party was an absolute impossibility, there should be no discrimination, and that, since the desire to have notices of the party was as general as it was natural, Colonel Sheridan should act as the representative of the Associated Press. Notwithstanding this arrangement, the Lieutenant-General was met at Green River by correspondents of two of the Chicago dailies. So far their enterprise was meritorious. But as the requests of others had been refused, it was not thought fair that these gentlemen should be taken. This opinion was fortified by the lack of transportation. Consequently, the journalists cooled their heels at Green River. But they warmed their imaginations, and upon a slender basis of misunderstood military reports, upon a misconception of the published route, which was not followed exactly as laid down, and upon the misleading data furnished by ill-written guide-books, they have managed to erect a structure of falsehood too tame to suggest Munchausen, and too dull to be attractive as picturesque lying.

Yesterday we were treated to another sensation in the shape of a "special" from the Washington correspondent of the *Times*, to the following effect:

After Gen. Sheridan goes to Washington, Chicago will probably cease to be a military post. The military division of the Missouri, being the most important command in the country, would go naturally to Gen. Hancock, but it is understood that he would rather waive his rights and stay in New York. Next on the list is Gen. Schofield, who, it is believed, would rather stay in San Francisco, other things being equal, but would rather take the division of the Missouri than have it go to his junior, Gen. Pope. But if Schofield should take command of the division, he would live in St. Louis. He is thoroughly identified with Missouri and St. Louis. But if Schofield should waive his rights and stay in San Francisco, Pope would be certain to make Fort Leavenworth his headquarters of the military division of the Missouri.

If Chicago did not enjoy exceptional advantages as a pivotal distributing point for the several military posts North, West, and Southwest of here, the preferences of the officer who may be assigned to succeed Gen. Sheridan in command of this Division might be considered by the powers at Washington, but it is well known that these headquarters were established here for the reasons above stated, and whether Gen. Schofield or Gen. Pope succeeds to this command—it being conceded that Gen. Hancock will waive his claim to it—there is neither reason for nor likelihood of a change of headquarters in favor of either St. Louis or Leavenworth, and this is well understood by Army people if it is not by the general public.

As to the identical officer who will succeed Gen. Sheridan in command of this Division I do not consider it a very difficult problem to solve. The assumption of this command by Gen. Hancock would add nothing to his already well-established fame as an officer, and this being the case he is not likely to sever his well-grounded relations in the East for the sake of holding the command of a larger territory for the few remaining years he continues on the active list. The next officer in rank being Gen. Schofield, it must be assumed that the position will be tendered him, in which case he will accept without conditions. That Gen. Schofield is to receive the assignment to this command has been an open secret in Army circles for some time past, and Gen. Schofield himself, when here a few months ago, expressed to your correspondent his expectation of receiving the assignment, and rather than regret for its geographical location, expressed his gratification thereat, on account of this being his native State and the home of his kindred and most intimate friends.

The Union League Club of this city will tender President Arthur a grand reception upon his return from the Yellowstone, and is making extensive preparations for the event.

Mrs. Courtney, wife of Major M. L. Courtney, captain 25th Infantry, who has been sojourning in this city and vicinity visiting friends for some time past, left last week to rejoin her husband at Fort Meade, Dak.

It is on dit that Lieut. Carroll A. Devo, 25th Infantry, at present on leave, will shortly lead to the altar an accomplished young lady at Cleveland, O. The young lady is a cousin of Mrs. Major Courtney.

Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 2d Cavalry, has been making a brief visit to his sister, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan.

Gen. N. H. Davis, inspector general, U. S. A., is registered this week at the Leland Hotel.

CARROLL.

WEST POINT.

THE summer camp of the cadets was struck at 11 A. M., August 29, and as the weather was cold and damp, General Merritt's order was received with much pleasure. Each cadet wears at present on his left arm a badge of mourning for Cadet Lilly, of Tennessee, who entered the Military Academy last year, took sick, went home on a sick leave, was to return this month, but just before starting accidentally shot himself with fatal effect. Of the 155 candidates who passed the physical examination in June, 106 have passed the academic examination, and have been admitted to the Academy as cadets. Within a few days 55 more candidates have passed the physical examination, but they have to go through the academic course.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At the annual banquet of the California Commandery Loyal Legion at San Francisco, Aug. 15, the following Army officers were present: Gen. Schofield, Elliott, and Carr, Col. McKee, Mendenhall, Parrell, Smedberg, Weeks, and Sullivan, Maj. Breckinridge, Eakin, and Russell, and Lieuts. Baily, Hyde, and Van Ness; Comdrs. Coghlan and Glass, and Pay Director Schenck, of the Navy, were also present.

CRITICISING THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

At the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Gustavus Heinrichs made a general criticism of the Signal Service of the United States, and took the particular section of Iowa and the months of June and July, 1883, to show the state of the service in those limits.

In the month of June he found the predictions were confirmed only in 50 per cent. of the instances. From a scientific point of view, he urged, these 50 hits out of 100 are absolutely without value. It is absurd to claim merit for being right half of the time. If a person tells us the truth only half of the time we cannot believe him at all, for we do not know when he is speaking the truth or falsehood. A person without making observations at all, either with instruments or without, would have been more accurate for the month of June had he shut up his eyes and said every day, "It will rain." He would have been right in 75 per cent. of the instances. After giving much evidence for his assertions the speaker roundly criticised the Signal Service in general terms. It is maintained at an enormous expense, and it utterly fails of giving any real information.

In the discussion which followed, Prof. Mendenhall maintained that the Signal Service was entitled to a great deal of credit, after all. Many of the predictions covered a large ground and were correct in a general sense, even if not verified by the actual indications at particular stations. Dr. Heinrichs replied that this was no merit at all, for in not giving the correct predictions for the separate stations, the general prediction was of no value at all. He maintained that it was a great misfortune that the military department has control of, and gives dignity to, anything so utterly devoid of scientific value. The intelligent farmer, with an observant eye for his only instrument, can make a better record for accuracy than the Signal Service of the United States. Science in this instance arrogates too much for itself. Accurate observation by the means of the naked eye may accomplish more.

PAY Director Cunningham, one of the oldest paymasters in the Navy, came here recently, writes a Saratoga correspondent. He is 60, but does look a day over 40. He has been around the world so many times that he has forgotten the number. He has a straight figure, well tanned, regular features, darkly contrasting with his pale blue eyes and light blonde mustache, only lightly touched with gray. He has the keen instinct of the most gifted reporter for news. He is passionately fond of great events or great crowds. He will travel half the way around the world to witness a spectacle. He has a mania for sensations of all kinds, and never misses a hanging if he can help it. He travelled from Boston to witness the hanging of Guiteau. He had a special cell all to himself right over the scaffold. As he said at the time: "The shock to my nerves was perfectly delicious. I would not have missed the thing for the world." At every prize fight you will find Cunningham, dressed in the very latest fashion, with a high hat cocked over his excited face, going through what he calls "an electric bath of his nerves." He was present at the last knocking out of the Maori by Sullivan, and paints in his most rapturous style the latest thing in the art of prize fighting; that is, pound your victim over the heart, break his wind, and train him for consumption. Such a man can never grow old. Life to him is a succession of theatricals, whose shifting scenes have for him a perennial interest.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

When and where last heard from.
Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

Rear Admiral Cooper will proceed to Newburg, N. Y., by the 18th of October, with all the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, which are available, to participate in the Newburg Centennial Celebration, which takes place on that date.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Post Office address, care U. S. Consul General, Halifax, N. S. Still cruising on fishing grounds. At Charlotteville, Prince Edward Island, Aug. 15, 1889. Will visit Georgetown and Margden Islands.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Left New York, Aug. 22, for the Fishing Banks. A despatch announces her arrival at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 29, and after a stay of a few days was to go up the St. Lawrence.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at Portland, Maine, Aug. 16. Will remain there for the present.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at Montreal, Aug. 24, having left Quebec on the 23d. Capt. Wallace reports that the stay at Quebec was very pleasant, the authorities, civil and military, being exceedingly kind and cordial, offering every facility to make their stay pleasant. His Excellency the Governor General, Marquis of Lorne, and her Royal Highness Princess Louise, visited the ship, and were received with the usual courtesies.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore T. S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. (f. s. n. a. s.) At Montevideo July 20. Under orders for Madagascar. Going to Rio de Janeiro, when yellow fever disappears, for the purpose of going into dock for the examination of her copper.

Thursday, June 21st, the Uruguayan Minister of War and Marine, accompanied by the Captain of the Post and a numerous staff, visited the *Brooklyn* to return the visit of Commodore Phelps, and staff, to President Santos, the day before. The Marine Guard which came to "present arms" as the party came over the gangway, made a fine appearance in their full dress uniform. After an exchange of courtesies in the cabin, the party left the ship at 2.30 p. m., a salute of seventeen guns being fired with the Uruguayan flag at the fore. The ship was dressed and national salutes fired on the anniversary of the ratification of the Constitution of the Argentine Republic, July 9th; the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, July 14th, and the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Uruguay, July 18th. The officers of the *Brooklyn* at last accounts were: Commodore T. S. Phelps, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Naval force on the South Atlantic Station; Capt. in A. W. Weaver, Commanding; Lieut.-Commander, G. E. Wingate, Executive; Lieut. E. W. Watson, Navigator; Lieutenants W. H. Beecher, H. O. Handy, T. S. Phelps, Jr., George A. Calhoun, and J. J. Hunter. Ensigns H. McL. P. Huse, J. Hood, C. S. Ripley, James B. Cabot, John A. Bell, and T. S. Snowden. Medical Inspector C. H. Burbank, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. M. Martin and J. M. Steele, Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, Passed Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, and Assistant Engineer S. B. Leonard. Paymaster W. Goldsborough, and Pay Clerk T. G. Dawson. Captain of Marines L. E. Fagan, and Second Lieutenant of Marines S. L. Jackson. Chaplain A. L. Boyce. Boatswain Hallowell Dickenson. Carpenter J. S. Walthemeyer. Sailmaker J. T. Bailey.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batchelder. Arrived at Bahia, Brazil, July 19, 14 days and six hours from Montevideo, and was still there on July 23. Had instructions to touch at that port and Pernambuco, provided it would not delay the arrival of the ship at Hampton Roads beyond Sept. 1. As the ship's bottom was very foul, and her speed very much reduced, would not touch at Pernambuco. Sailed July 23 direct for Hampton Roads. She arrived at Hampton Roads Aug. 29.

The *Galena* went down the river, June 25, for exercise, and to determine heeling error, and tactical diameter, returning to Montevideo June 27. July 5 she steamed out of the harbor for home, the *Brooklyn* manning the rigging, and giving her three rousing cheers as she went by, her band playing, "Home, Sweet Home." Her men throw their caps overboard in their delight, and roosters and pigeons were let loose from aloft, carrying farewell tokens ashore.

ALBION, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro Aug. 10. All well.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherard. Left Lisbon, Aug. 9, and was due at Villefranche about the 10th, where Rear-Admiral Baldwin expected to rejoin her.

QUINERADO, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Arrived at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, July 27, having left Sierra Leone July 21. Health of the officers and crew excellent. Found in port the American brig *Proteus*, Capt. M. S. Rogers, of Portland, Maine, Mr. W. F. Emery, the agent, and O. R. Milliken, of Portland. Owners of the *Proteus* kindly consented to take charge of the remains of the late Lieut. Commander W. K. Wheeler. Mr. A. B. Moulton, one of the members of the firm of W. and C. R. Milliken, was also at Porto Grande, and agreed to send the remains of Lieut. Comdr. Wheeler in the Portland line of steamers to New York, without expense to the Government or the friends of the deceased. The *Quineroado* was to leave at once for Madeira en route to Southampton, England.

KRAKANGER, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Sailed from New York, Aug. 20, for Lisbon.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At Sitka, Alaska. Commander J. B. Conghlan has been ordered to relieve Comdr. Merriman from command, per steamer of Aug. 30.

HARTFORD, 3d rate, 16 guns Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Sailed from Honolulu on June 18 for Callao, where she will be the flagship of the Pacific Station.

INOCENTIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. Cruising on the Chilean Coast. Letters should be sent to Consul at Panama. Ordered to leave Coquimbo, Aug. 15, and to proceed to Callao, to take in provisions from the storeship, and to go thence to the Coast of Chili.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. n. a. s.) Capt. Henry Wilson. A despatch dated Lima, Aug. 22, 1889, says the *Lackawanna* arrived at Callao Aug. 21.

Rear Admiral A. K. Hughes reports to the Navy Department from lat. 9 48 S., long. 79 09 W., July 31, 1889, as follows: July 4th was observed by dressing ship, and a salute of 21 guns was fired at noon by the *Pensacola* and *Lackawanna*. On July 9 the Italian sidewheel gunboat *Archimede* and the Chilean monitor *Huascar* came into port. The usual visits were exchanged. July 11, in the evening, Gen. J. H. Moore, U. S. Consul at Callao, died of yellow fever, and on the 12th the flags of all the ships in port were half-masted in token of respect to the dead. July 12 I transferred my flag, together with my flag lieutenant and secretary, to the *Lackawanna*. In the afternoon of the same day the *Pensacola* sailed for Honolulu, having been detached from this squadron. The French gunboat *Kerguelan* arrived July 17 from Guayaquil, and reported everything quiet at that place. July 23 this vessel went into dry dock to have her rudder post repaired. July 25 the Italian corvette *Vesuvio* arrived from Guayaquil. July 26 the *Lackawanna* hauled out of the dry dock, and salutes were exchanged with the Italian corvette *Vesuvio* and the British ship *Comas*, which had just arrived in port. The usual visits of courtesy were exchanged with the recently arrived men-of-war. At 2 p. m., July 30, I got under way in the *Lackawanna* and started for Payta. When this vessel arrived at Callao it was reported to me that the woodwork on the forward side of the rudder post had been carried away. Nobody could say when or how, or how seriously the rudder post was injured. I ordered a board of officers to examine into the extent of the injury, and to report to me what they considered the cause thereof, and also to estimate the probable cost of repairs. The board was obliged to employ a diver, and on his evidence reported that the woodwork on the rudder post was gone to about half way down, and that the bolts fastening the lower end of the post to the shoe, or extension of the keel, were very loose. I therefore determined to put the ship into the drydock at Callao. The rudder post has been thoroughly and well repaired, and a good many pieces of copper were placed on the ship's bottom, where her sheathing was gone or badly worn. The strainers of the flood cocks for the magazines and shell rooms and for the force pumps were all renewed. The total cost, including the day's occupation of the drydock, was \$3,197.96, which I consider very moderate, considering the state of the country. I can, I think, say that this ship is now in a condition to remain on the station for at least a year. I would have said three years, had it not been that the after end of the stern bearing has been worn down fully three-quarters of an inch by long use. I could not have it examined in the dock without great expense, so I thought I would let it go as it is. In my opinion the *Lackawanna* will not need to go near a Navy-yard for a full year from this date, unless some accident should happen to her. The ship's bottom has been well cleaned, thus ensuring quicker passages and less consumption of coal.

Onward, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Store ship. Callao, Peru, July 10.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. *Pensacola* sailed from Callao for Hampton Roads, July 12, via Cape Town. Care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal., will be the best address for this ship until the beginning of next year.

WAOSHUTT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. Arrived at Callao, Peru, Aug. 18. Commander A. T. Mahan was ordered to command this vessel per steamer of Aug. 20, from New York.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral Peirce Crosby.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. Arrived at Zanzibar, July 17. All well.

"At sea lat. 15min. 40sec. S.; Long., 46deg. 00min. E. June 26, 1889," Commodore Barker reports as follows: "I have the honor to report that at 1.10 p. m., June 25th, while making passage from Bojanga Bay to Majunga, Madagascar, under sail, with banked fires, a shoal was discovered. Furling sail and spread fires. Green water with black patches was seen in all directions. Lowered a boat and sounded the vessel following the boat. The least water found was 3½ fathoms, but there may have been less on the shoal. The ship heeled N. E. while crossing the shoal, and for at least a mile only five fathoms were found, when it gradually deepened to ten fathoms within another mile. Position of shoalest part by bearing of Cape Tazoum or False Cape, and run from noon was Lat. 15sec. 15sec. S.; Long. 46deg. 30min. 30sec. E. Cape Tazoum bearing E. S. E., 78 E. distant. Bearings magnetic. Bottom could be easily seen. The dark patches were occasioned by the sea weed covering the coral, at least it had the appearance of seaweed.

From Tullear Bay, Madagascar, June 15, 1889, he reported that the *Enterprise* left Natal on June 1st, for Nos Vey, Madagascar, at which place she arrived June 7th, having her bunkers completely full on her arrival. Several deep-sea soundings were taken en route. Spent one day at Nos Vey, where there is established one English and one French house. The next day proceeded to San Augustine Bay, a distance of nine miles. Spent one day at this place. Only trading stations are here which belong to the Nos Vey houses. An officer communicated with Mr. B. Allen, the Englishman who buried the bodies of Emerson and Parent, who were murdered some distance back of Tullear in September, 1882. Left San Augustine Bay, under sail on the morning of June 9th, and at anchored in the p. m. in the fine harbor of Tullear, where we will remain. This is a magnificent harbor, well adapted for exercise of almost every kind. Advantage is taken of our stay here to drill with boats and to exercise great guns at target practice. Have hauled the seine several times, catching some excellent specimens of fish. Had we tanks and sufficient alcohol, the Smithsonian Institute could be supplied with fish enough to fill a separate wing, but as it is, a few jars only can be preserved. Alcohol is expensive, and neither that article or tanks were supplied us. In the centre of San Augustine Bay, within less than two miles from the shore, soundings were taken with deep-sea apparatus giving depths of 337, 520 and 339 fathoms. There are no Americans at either of these places, nor do the Americans trade here. At Nos Vey there was a French bark and a small English brig. Another English vessel arrived just after we left Nos Vey, and a French bark has arrived in port since we have been here. Health of ship's company is good.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. At Pondicherry, India, July 7, 1889. To be at Madras July 11, and at Calcutta July 25. From Calcutta the ship will proceed early in August to Penang, making short calls en route to Rangoon, Bombay, and Acheen, in Sumatra.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton. Commander P. J. Higginson sailed, August 9, to take command.

Rear Admiral Crosby reports to the Department from Yokohama, Japan, under date of Aug. 31: The *Monocacy* arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, on July 31, from Corea, having on board an Embassy from that country to the United States, which was brought by that vessel at the urgent request of U. S. Minister Root. The Embassy is composed of two Koreans Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary and 6 attaches. Comdr. Cotton gave up his cabin to the two Ministers, and

the others were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and they expressed themselves as highly gratified with the treatment they had received. Rear Admiral Crosby telegraphed Comdr. Cotton to place the *Monocacy* at the disposal of the Embassy for passage to Yokohama, which offer they declined with thanks. The Embassy arrived at Yokohama Aug. 1, and then went to Tokio, and were to leave for the United States in the Pacific Mail steamer *City of Peking*, leaving Yokohama Aug. 4. The *Monocacy* has been ordered to return to Corea.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Gidden. Was at Hong Kong during the whole month of June, undergoing repairs.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Ekerrett. Arrived at Yokohama July 7.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Sailed from Honolulu for Yokohama, Japan, July 7.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Capt. R. L. Phythian. Is fitting at New York as the flagship of the Asiatic Station, and will sail about Oct. 1. Her officers will report on the 12th of September, instead of the 1st, as directed in their orders of Aug. 4.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Lucie.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Left Newport, R. I., on the morning of July 12, on a cruise to Lisbon, Gibraltar and Madeira, to return about the 15th of October to Newport.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Off West Twenty-third street, New York, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain E. O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23, and was to take part in a sham battle on that date in the harbor.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at New London Aug. 19.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. Left Block Island, Aug. 23, for Newport with the daughter of President Arthur and party.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieutenant Uriel Sebree. Arrived at New York, from Hampton Roads, Aug. 15, and put in dry dock Aug. 21.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson. At New York Aug. 23. Will sail on Monday, Sept. 3, for St. John, Newfoundland. She will visit the fishing ports, and return to Boston, about Oct. 20.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at Mare Island Aug. 6.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Sheppard. N. Y. School ship. At New London, Conn.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers, Lieut. J. F. Merry, commanding temporarily. Arrived at St. John's, N. B., Aug. 23, and sailed at night for the Penobscot. Was at Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 29.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Left St. John's, N. B., June 29 for Lady Franklin Bay in company with the *Proteus*. At Disco, Greenland, at last accounts.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate (sails), 10 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy. Arrived at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 23.

DALL, 3d rate (sails), 8 guns, Practice ship, Naval Academy. Arrived at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 23.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain L. A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, 4th rate, Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. D. McRitchie. At the Navy-yard, Washington.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Webb. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Maropac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Lieut. J. A. Chesley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Globe-Democrat*, writing from Sitka, Alaska, says: "At the old barracks a small detachment of marines represent the power and majesty of this great Government, and across the parade ground are the overgrown ruins of the quarters that sheltered the Russian and United States officers during those better days when Sitka was a military post. The United States man-of-war *Adams*, in Alaska waters for the past year, is the only visible sign of the nation's power for which the Indians have any great respect. They know the efficacy of its guns for silencing Indian troubles, and the unruly people of Kootenai received a baptism of fire and shot and shell last November that advanced the nation's importance tenfold in the eyes of all the aborigines. The captain of the man-of-war is the big *Tyler* to their notions, and besides his general duties as protector and preserver of the peace, he is called upon as umpire, probate, and appellate judge, and arbitrator in all vexed questions in the Territory. Besides a general police duty about the Territory the captain of the *Adams* exercises a paternal government over the Indians, and the judgment of Solomon has often been paralleled in deciding a mass of intertribe and domestic warfare. He has often to put asunder those whom Siwash ceremonies or the missions have joined together, to interfere and save the lives of those doomed to torture and death from witchcraft, to prevent the killing of slaves on the occasion of house-warmings and great ceremonies, and to look after the widows and orphan shares in the blankets of some great estate. For all these delicate and diplomatic duties Capt. E. C. Merriman, U.S.N., now in command of the *Adams*, is the man most admirably suited for the position, and a kindly heart, a liberal mind, and a true knowledge of human nature and the world assist him firm and impartial judgments. As an exception in all the history of dealings with our Indian tribes, Capt. Merriman keeps his word, and his promises of punishment or re-

were carried out with exactness. Undesirable fame and undesired censure were given him last winter, when a howl from the press from Maine to California concerning his sheltering of the Indian village of Kootznahoo, opposite the Klamath trading post, some 60 miles from Siletta. The hostility of the Indians since then, their devotion and obedience to Capt. Merriman, and expressed approval of his action in that case, show that a few hundred editors in the land leaped to wrong conclusions."

LIEUT. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., of the *Ranger*, arrived in San Francisco August 17 with the schooner *Omalaska*, which cleared from that port in April last with a cargo of arms and ammunition for Guayaquil, but put into Asajutla, Salvador.

The following letter from the Korean Government, relating to the important surveying work performed by the officers of the *Monocacy* while in Korean waters, has been received by Hon. L. H. Foote, U. S. Minister to Korea:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE FOREIGN OFFICE,
SEOUL, JUNE 23, 1888, 19th day of 5th Moon.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, dated 16th inst., regarding surveys by the U. S. S. *Monocacy*. In reply I beg to state that this survey will not only be of advantage to the vessels of every nationality, but is now a matter of urgent necessity to the kingdom of Korea. Allow me, therefore, to express to your Excellency the warmest thanks of this Government for undertaking this work, and request your Excellency to convey the same to the Admiral and to Comdr. Cotton, and to inform them that their work will be regarded as an expression of friendship between the two countries. I avail myself of this opportunity to convey to your Excellency the expression of my highest esteem.

Min Yung Mok,
President of the Korean Foreign Office.

The flag and cutlass of Paul Jones will be displayed at the Newburgh Centennial. They are in the custody of Mr. Samuel Bayard Stafford, of Trenton, N. J., and Admiral Cooper, commanding the squadron, will extend all facilities to Mr. Stafford to make the display.

It has been suggested to the Secretary of the Navy by the city authorities of Boston that a salute of one hundred guns be fired from the Navy Yard, September 3, which is the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the definitive treaty of peace between this country and England, and also the date of the opening of the Institute Fair.

LIEUT. A. M. Knight, U. S. N., was ordered back to the *Galena* at Montevideo, June 21, from the *Brooklyn*, where he has been serving as junior watch officer, having been ordered to her temporarily in January last.

FLEET PAY CLERK B. G. Goldborough was detached from the *Brooklyn*, June 24, his appointment having been revoked at his own request. While on shore during the transit of Venus observations, he practiced his profession as a doctor of medicine, and returns to his home in Cambridge, Md., to pursue a medical career.

NAVAL APPRENTICES W. H. Knobelsdorf, C. P. Gibbons, J. I. Hanabe, and E. A. Shaw; Daniel Shelly, ordinary seaman, and Robert Lee, landsman, were transferred from the *Brooklyn* to the *Galena* on the day the latter sailed from Montevideo, and F. A. Richardson, landsman, and William Lally, private marine, from the *Galena* to the *Brooklyn*.

PROMOTION was asked to employ the services of a civilian physician at Pensacola yard, but, as he asked \$100 per day for 30 days, Commodore English, Acting Secretary of the Navy, authorized his employment only temporarily until word was received from the Secretary. Word came from the Secretary almost immediately, declining to pay such a price, and the services of the high-priced civilian were declined, after having been rendered only a day or two. Passed Asst. Surg. D. M. Gutierrez was at once detached from the *Sheatara* about to sail from New York, and within 24 hours was on his way to Pensacola to take Surg. Owen's place.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 25.—Assistant Engineer John A. Henderson, to the *Miantonomoh* on the 1st of September.

AUGUST 28.—Assistant Paymaster S. Lawrence Heap, to the *Miantonomoh* on the 1st of September.

Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence, to examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom, to the *Pinta* on the 3d of September.

Naval Cadet Marbury Johnston, to temporary duty on board the *Tennessee*, and on falling in with the *Swatara* to rejoin that vessel.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 25.—Assistant Engineers T. F. Burgdorf and E. B. Freeman, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering on the 31st of August, and ordered to the *Miantonomoh* on the 1st of September.

AUGUST 27.—Surgeon Thomas C. Walton, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to the Naval Academy on the 1st of September.

AUGUST 28.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Reeder, from the *Navy-yard*, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the *Despatch*.

Lieutenant Fredk. M. Wise, from the *Despatch*, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Naval cadet S. H. Williamson has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Richmond*, Asiatic Station, on the 20th of July, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer Richard Inch, from the *Pinta* on the 3d of September, and placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 29.—Commander N. H. Farquhar, from the practice ship *Constellation* on the 1st of September, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Commander Chas. H. Sigbee, from command of the *Dale*, and ordered to the Academy.

Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer, Lieutenants J. P. Merrell, B. G. Peck, Wm. P. Cline, F. H. Holmes and C. D. Galloway; Pay Inspector L. G. Billings, Assistant Surgeon Oliver Diehl, and Chaplain A. A. McAlister, from the *Constellation* on the 1st of September, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenants Harry Knox, Duncan Kennedy, Wm. H. Turner, J. H. Bell and T. B. Howard; Ensigns H. C. Gearing and W. F. Fullam, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. A. McClurg, from the practice ship *Dale* on the 1st of September, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

AUGUST 30.—Lieutenant F. J. Drake, from the *Navy-yard*, Washington, and ordered to special duty with Rear-Admiral Shufeldt.

Surgeon W. J. Simon, from the *Constellation*, and on completion of temporary duty wait orders.

Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers, from the *Dale*, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant Alex. McCrackin until July 1, 1889.

To Chaplain J. H. Brown for six months from September 1, with permission to leave the United States.

REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Paymaster Jas. T. Addicks the *Miantonomoh* and placed on waiting orders.

MARINE CORPS.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of absence of Major G. C. Goodloe has been extended two weeks from September 11.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

JULY 31.—Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Hitchcock from the *Monocacy* and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant F. S. Hotchkiss from the station and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector George Cochran from the *Richmond* and from the station and placed on waiting orders.

The above officers will return home in the first Government vessel coming to the United States.

Lieutenant A. J. Iverson detached from the *Palos* and ordered as executive of the *Monocacy*.

Lieutenant Seth M. Ackley detached from the *Richmond* and ordered as executive of the *Palos*.

Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd ordered to temporary duty on board the *Richmond* as the relief of Pay Inspector Cochran.

Fleet Pay Clerk F. S. Larkin has been ordered to return to the United States, reporting his arrival to the Department.

Pay Clerk W. S. Underdown remains with Assistant Paymaster Mudd.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 31.

Comdr. W. B. Hoff, U. S. N., and J. T. Sullivan, U. S. N., are at the Aquidneck House.

A battery drill was given at Fort Adams on Monday in honor of Commodore Luce, U. S. N.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, attached to the United States Training Ship *New Hampshire*, has left town on a month's leave.

Lieut.-Comdr. Scholier, U. S. N., and wife, registered at the Casino on Monday.

Lieut. Paine, U. S. N., left here for New York on Sunday night. He will return to Newport and remain several weeks.

On Monday, in a most informal manner, a loving testimonial to the memory of the late Gen. G. K. Warren was received by his widow. Mrs. Warren was waited upon by Mr. Charles F. McKenna and Mr. W. W. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., a committee appointed at a public meeting held in Pittsburgh, August 12, 1882, to take action on hearing of the death of Gen. Warren at this place.

Speeches made at that meeting were adopted, and these, which were stenographically reported, together with the names of the officers of the meeting, were beautifully engrossed on 42 pages, each of which were 14 1/2 inches, and inclosed in a morocco bound album. This inscription is on the cover: "In memory of Gen. G. K. Warren, from his soldiers." The album was inclosed in a handsome velvet case, the name of the deceased being on the outside in large silver letters. All the participants in the meeting referred to were in the battle of Five Forks, and served under Warren. The penmanship was done by Mr. McClelland, a member of the committee, and is creditable alike to him and to those who loved and honored their esteemed commander. Gen. Warren's family, including his sister, Mrs. Col. W. A. Boelling, of Brooklyn, were present when the testimonial was presented.

A detachment of 51 boys arrived here from the Training Ship *Minnesota* at New York on Friday in charge of Lieut. Roller, U. S. N. They were taken aboard of the *New Hampshire*.

Lieut. Hall and Lieut. Tappan have gone on a cruise on Long Island Sound in the miniature brig *Wase*, attached to the training squadron. They had on board a large number of boys who, it is expected, will soon be sent to the *Frederick*. These boys will thus have an opportunity to get a little practical experience as sailors.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Aug. 25.)

THE VANDALIA AT MONTREAL.

The arrival of an American war vessel in the port of Montreal is a notable event, and naturally the appearance of the United States corvette *Vandalia* in the harbor was looked forward to with much interest. The *Vandalia* arrived yesterday about noon, and anchored at Hochelaga, in the same berth as that occupied by H. M. S. *Tourmaline* a couple of years ago. A berth had been prepared at Victoria Pier, but in deference to the wish of Capt. Wallace, her commander, the berth she occupies was accorded her as being below the current. The *Vandalia* was visited by quite a number of citizens yesterday, and all were most courteously received by the officers.

The *Gazette's* representative was most courteously received by Capt. Wallace, and in course of conversation with that gentleman learned that the officers were much pleased with the hospitality and courtesies they had received from Canadians, and from the Vice-regal party especially. The vessel left New York on the 27th of July. Since then she has touched at St. Pierre Miquelon, Fort de France, and has also stopped at Antigua, Magdalen Islands, and Quebec, at which latter port a stay of eight days was made. Halifax will be visited on the return trip. Mr. Stout, one of the naval cadets, steered the *Gazette* men through the ship, and explained matters generally, a courtesy much appreciated.

It is pleasing to know that there is every disposition to show all attention to the naval visitors during their stay here, which will occupy about a week or ten days. Lieut.-Col. Worsley, brigade major, called on the captain yesterday, and in the name of the militia district tendered him a cordial welcome. The St. James and Metropolitan Clubs have made all the officers visiting members for their stay. It is also proposed to tender them a public dinner, as the following will show:

Mr. F. W. Henshaw, president of the Board of Trade, has called a meeting of citizens, to be held to-day at 12 o'clock at the rooms of the Corn Exchange, to consider the propriety of entertaining the officers of the United States corvette *Vandalia*, now in this port, at a dinner to be given by the citizens. All who are interested are invited to attend.

A reception was tendered the officers of the *Vandalia* last evening by U. S. Consul-General Stearns, at his residence, Sherbrooke street. The officers present, being those of duty, were Capt. Wallace, Lieut. Nostrand, and Balguy, Chief Engineer Wilson, Paymaster Watmough, Lieutenant of Marines Reid, Asst. Surgeon Deane, Midshipman Palmer and Gwynn. In addition there was a distinguished assemblage of ladies and gentlemen of Montreal, among whom may be mentioned the following: Col. Dyde, C. M. G.; A. D. C.; Major C. P. Davidson, Messrs. Thos. White, M. P.; R. McCrae, J. Stewart, M. P.; Ryan, G. W. Stephens, M. P.; C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France; W. D. Bentley, Brazilian Consul; Dr. Leprohon, Spanish Consul; G. Swift, J. S. Hall, Jr., R. D. McGibbon, J. S. McLennan, W. McLennan, and Gen. Thurston, U. S. A., who is spending the summer in Montreal. The evening was very enjoyable in every respect, the endeavors of host and hostess in entertaining the American guests being warmly seconded by all the Montrealers present, and the extreme cordiality manifested must have been very welcome to the visitors. After disposing a *recherche* supper, a little dancing was indulged in before the company separated, which was heartily enjoyed by the United States officers, the midshipmen especially entering into it with zest.

HAZING ON THE CONSTELLATION.

(From the report to the daily papers.)

ANNAPOLIS, Md., August 28, 1888.

THE reported hazing on board of the practice ship *Constellation* among the cadets attached to the Naval Academy was not generally known until Wednesday.

Capt. Ramsey, superintendent of the Naval Academy, who recently returned from his vacation, was questioned in regard to the matter. He admitted that there had been hazing among the cadets, but said the details of the offence had not reached him, nor did he know to what extent the alleged hazing had been carried on. Enough, however, was known to warrant the calling for a court-martial. About fifteen of the cadets are implicated in the disturbance. "They are members of the third class, who entered in 1882," said Capt. Ramsey, "and have been reported to me for hazing the class that entered the Naval Academy in June last."

Capt. Ramsey declined to make known the names of those charged with the offence, for the reason, as he stated, that some of the accused may be able to establish their innocence, and the report of their names in the newspapers would in that case be an injustice to them and a matter of anxiety to their friends. He therefore could not give the names until a court-martial could be had, which would be ordered immediately upon the return of the ship Thursday. Capt. Ramsey thinks the hazing must have occurred during the night. He denounced the practice in the strongest terms and intimated that none but cowards would engage in it. He further stated his determination to break up the practice and thus maintain the discipline of the Naval Academy.

It is stated that the hazing complained of was only in a mild form and consisted of compelling members of the lower class of cadets to stand on their heads, turn somersaults and perform other acrobatic feats that did no harm, although it was hinted by at least one of the participants that soap sacking should be indulged in. This proposition, however, was promptly voted down. It is also said the hazing of the 4th class men was not objected to by them, as they expected to be initiated in this manner, and it is with reluctance on their part that they appear as informers against their fellow students. The whole number charged with hazing is seventeen, although at least three, it is stated, were only lookers on. The list is as follows: Frederick N. Kress and Franklin Moeller, of New York; James R. Tuggle, of Kentucky; William H. G. Bullard, of Pennsylvania; G. B. Reilly, of Wisconsin; Care B. Bird, of Wisconsin; Samuel B. Winram, of Missouri; Archibald Campbell, of New York; Willard L. Dodd, of Indiana; David M. Young, of Virginia; Benjamin Trappell, of West Virginia; Ryland D. Tisdale, of Kentucky; Charles E. Hawkes, of Wisconsin; E. T. Witherspoon, of Connecticut; Ellsworth P. Bertholf, of New Jersey; Philip Andrews, New Jersey, and Edwin Van D. Johnson, of Indiana.

Although it was stated that this form of hazing had been indulged in ever since the cruise started it was not reported until about two weeks ago, when Lieut. McCrackin, one of the watch officers of the ship, discovered two 3d class men, one of whom was Cadet Trappell, in the washroom with the several "plebes," hazing them. The matter was reported to the commandant of cadets and Lieut.-Comdr. Elmer, the executive officer, and Lieut. McCrackin and Peck were appointed a board to investigate. Each member of the 4th class was brought up to testify whether he had been annoyed while on this cruise by the 3d class. In this way and after persistent questioning the names of half a dozen the entire class on the ship is implicated. The investigation consumed a week, and all the testimony before the board was submitted to Superintendent Ramsey for his action. Each of the accused was notified by Capt. Ramsey to make a statement if he so desired. It is stated that after conferring together they decided to acknowledge what they had done and ask clemency, in which case the necessity of a court-martial might possibly be obviated. The hazers are composed of the leaders of the class—Cadet Kress standing No. 1 and Cadet Moeller No. 3 in a class of forty members. It was stated that such mild hazing would have been permitted on the *Dale*. Altogether the cruise was said to have been a very pleasant one.

It was stated that all the cadets except the fourth class and those of the third class implicated in the hazing will be given leave of absence about Thursday, to last a month. The members of the fourth class will probably be used as witnesses before the court-martial in the investigation of the hazing. Lieut. Commander Thomas and Lieuts. Wood and Meigs are the Court to try the accused cadets, with Lieut. Goodwin as Judge Advocate. The Court will meet August 30. Captain Ramsey being asked what the character of the hazing was, and whether or not it was slight, responded that it consisted in turning the fourth classmen out of their hammocks at night, making them eat soap, expose their persons, stand on their heads, turn somersaults, sing songs, etc., and in every way make themselves as ridiculous as possible. Captain Ramsey then went on to say that the hazers had no excuse for their conduct. "They had been fully warned," the law of Congress "had been constantly kept before their eyes, and had remained posted up in their quarters the whole year. A cadet had been dismissed for hazing Campbell, also one for hazing Tisdale, two for hazing Tuggle, and one for hazing Winram. Now these very boys have been hazing others. Captain Ramsey said he was determined to break up hazing; that if these boys, with all the warning they had received, would fly in the face of law and order, they must take the consequences. Obedience was the first duty to be learned and cadets must learn it. He understood that some of the accused cadets would try to avoid the consequences of their folly by pleading that they did nothing, merely looking on. This would not avail them, he said, because by their presence they assisted in it and were equally responsible with the others.

One hundred and six applicants have permission to enter the examination for admission as naval cadets September 1. Surgeon T. C. Walton, Surgeon W. J. Simon and Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Berthelot will compose the Physical Board, the former as president. The mental examination begins Saturday.

YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

LIEUT.-COMDR. WELCH telegraphed Aug. 23 to the Navy Department: "One new case yesterday, second daughter of Mrs. Owen; one death, Mrs. Owen, at 10 o'clock last night; marines reported well. Surgeon Murray, of the Marine Hospital Service, writes to Surgeon-General Hamilton, Aug. 23, that the two cases sent from Pensacola to the quarantine station on the evening of Aug. 22 were not yellow fever, but malarial rheumatism. One died the same evening, three hours after arrival. Neither the living nor dead show any signs of yellow fever."

A telegram to Acting Secretary English from Lieut. Welch announces the death on the 20th inst. of Passed Assistant Paymaster Z. Brown. Pay Clerk Roche has been ordered to take charge of the Pay Department of the Pensacola yard.

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CAPT. COCHRANE, of the Marine Corps, who has re-
cently visited Moscow, which was the home of the
Russian General Skobelev, in whose career he took a
soldier's interest, was informed that the exact causes of
and circumstances attending the death of that distin-
guished officer were charitably concealed from the
world, being such as could not fitly be published for
general reading, and such only as one man might tell
to another.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE Board of Army and Navy Officers, appointed to
report on the subject of a Government foundry,
had at last accounts finished with London and
Woolwich Arsenal, to an examination of which
they devoted several days, and gone thence to
Sheffield to see the Steel Works. From there they
will go to Middleborough, then to that grimy but inter-
esting city, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to inspect the works
of Sir William Armstrong at Elswick and elsewhere.
France is the next objective point, then to Germany,
where they hope to be allowed to see Krupp's works at
Essen. On their return to England they will inspect
the steel works of Sir Joseph Whitworth at Manches-
ter, and finally return in the *Scythia*, which sails Oct. 20.
The members of the Board are Commodore Edward
Simpson, U. S. N.; Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A.;
Capt. E. O. Matthews, U. S. N.; Col. T. G. Baylor,
U. S. A.; Col. S. Elder, U. S. A., and Lieut. W. H.
Jacques, U. S. N. The prevalent impression in Eng-
land, so far as we can judge, is in favor of private or-
dinance works as opposed to Woolwich, which, with all
of its advantages, has allowed private manufactories to
distance it in gun manufacture. We hope to have a
report from this Board, which will present the several
advantages of Government works and private arsenals
in a disinterested spirit, and enable us to choose wisely
between the two.

It will be remembered that Lieut. G. M. Stoney was
sent, some time ago, on the U. S. R. C. *Corwin*, to St.
Lawrence Bay, in charge of rifles, ammunition, and
other articles, for distribution to the natives of that
place, in recognition of their kind treatment of the of-
ficers and crew of the ill-fated *Rodgers*. He informs
the Navy Department that the residents of St. Michaels,
Alaska, have petitioned him not to give the rifles and
ammunition to the natives. The petitioners are post
traders. They claim that if the natives referred to
should be furnished with the rifles, they would ex-
change them with the natives at Cape Prince of Wales,
and that the Indians of Norton Sound would eventually
get them. This latter tribe is feared more than any
other along the Alaska coast, and for that reason the
residents of St. Michaels and vicinity take extra pre-
cautions to prevent their getting guns of improved pat-
tern. Lieut. Stoney is of opinion, however, that the
post traders are giving themselves unnecessary alarm,
as there is no likelihood of the rifles coming into the
hands of these savages for several seasons. In the first
place, the friendly natives, for whom the rifles are in-

tended, would be loth to part with their new guns; and
in case some of them should be susceptible to generous
offers from other Indians along the Siberian coast, it is
hardly probable that they in turn would cross the strait
to Cape Prince of Wales to trade off so valuable a pos-
session. Unless Lieut. Stoney is prevented by force, he
will deliver the rifles to the Indians as originally in-
tended.

THE New York Herald, discussing the articles which
have recently appeared in such numbers in the press,
on the subject of dissatisfied soldiers, says: "One
thing is certain: If soldiers at posts east of the Mis-
sissippi are expected to do all sorts of hard labor, that
once was done by men hired specially for the purpose,
and to do it for long hours six days in seven, without
entire rest on Sunday, their pay must be raised, and the
Army must lose the veterans who have been its back-
bone. Thirteen dollars per month, with board, may
satisfy tramps who can endure a couple of hours of
drill daily, but it will not secure even the lowest order
of healthy fellows, if these must work as hard at man-
ual labor as they now do for not less than a dollar and a
half a day. As for old soldiers—the men who wear
'service stripes,' or who served in the Volunteer Ar-
my—they will have nothing to do with a service that
turns a soldier into a common day laborer. If the Gov-
ernment wants to preserve our Army, even at its pre-
sent size, it should distinguish between soldiers and day
laborers, as it always did until within the past few
years."

LONDON *Figaro* thinks that, from recent develop-
ments, it is evident a most valuable recruiting ground
for the British Army and Navy is practically unworked,
and says: "What finer material could we desire in the
raw state than that afforded by the inhabitants of the
Highlands and islands of the west coast of Scotland?
Brave, hardy, temperate, inured to danger and expo-
sure in all seasons, and accustomed to the sea from
childhood, here surely is the very class from which we
ought to recruit lads for the Navy."

With us, as with England, the question of how to
obtain the best material from which to form the soldier
has ever been one of much consideration. Our rendez-
vous are all in large cities, and those who proffer them-
selves for enlistment are mainly those familiar with city
ways, and too often with city vices. The good old days
when the recruiting sergeant fluttered his ribbons in the
market-places of small country towns, and told blood-
curdling stories to gaping rustics, were perhaps, after
all, the best for the purpose in view; for out of these
rustics it was more possible to mould good soldiers than
out of the "wide-awake" youth of the city's byways.

ADJUTANT General Drum has returned from the sum-
mer vacation, and assumed the responsibilities of official
life on Tuesday, and has since been actively engaged in
passing upon papers accumulating during his absence.
He will shortly begin the preparation of his annual re-
port, which will be looked forward to this year with
more than ordinary interest, in view of the published
statements regarding his plans of a reorganization of the
militia forces. In his circular to the Adjutant General
of all the States and Territories this year Gen. Drum
requests to be informed of how many fully armed and
equipped men each State could furnish upon forty-eight
hours' notice. For what purpose the information is
wanted is not known, but will undoubtedly be used in
connection with the forthcoming report. It is stated
that Gen. Drum will recommend the passage of the
militia bill reported by the Senate Military Committee
at the last session of Congress.

THE very satisfactory results obtained this week at
Sandy Hook from experiments with the 15-inch smooth-
bore guns has shown the propriety of mounting these
guns on carriages adapted for firing with the present
charge of powder, as recommended by the Chief of
Ordnance and the Select Senate Committee on Heavy
Ordnance, and for which carriages appropriation was
made. Steel and chilled iron round shots were fired at
iron plates ten inches in thickness, backed with oak,
and set against a sand bank. The powder charge was
reduced so as to give the same striking velocity that
would be had at a range of 1,000 yards. The steel shot
penetrated entirely through the iron and about six
inches into the backing. The right portion of the tar-
get was forced to rear about one foot. With a charge
of 130 pounds at 300 yards distance, with a chilled iron
shot of 457 pounds, the target was struck a little to
right of centre, the shot going clean through the plate
and backing, producing a fearful racking effect. The
shot was very much distorted, but not broken. The
increased charges used required certain modifications of

the carriage according to plans submitted some time ago. Hydraulic cylinders are substituted for pneumatic cylinders, as the latter are not strong enough to resist the shock of recoil. The carriages, as modified, are also suitable for the 11 inch rifle. The Lyman-Haskell multi-charge gun has had a band fitted to it to overcome muzzle preponderance, and orders have been given to mount the gun, and it will be ready for firing, it is thought, next week. There has also been some firing lately with 10 inch rifle mortars, which gave good results in range and accuracy.

CHINA AS A MILITARY POWER.

THIRTY years ago that genial traveller and acute observer, M. Huc, declared that it would be possible to find in China all the elements necessary for organizing the most formidable army in the world: intelligence and ingenuity, docility and respect for authority, submissiveness to discipline, indifference to death, and an astonishing capacity for enduring with cheerfulness hunger and thirst, heat and cold, and all the difficulties and fatigues of the march and the battlefield. The Chinese, he tells us, are quick of comprehension and tenacious of memory, and astonishingly active when they choose to exert themselves, and would readily accommodate themselves to all the exigencies of the severest discipline. They are capable of great self-devotion and by no means without courage. Their annals are as full of stories of heroism as those of the Greek and Romans or other of the most warlike races. A peace unbroken for centuries by any war which aroused a national military spirit had, at the time he wrote, made war and warlike practices a mere tradition in China, and one so little honored that soldiers were classed among the "anti-spect men"—those whose value could not be measured by the smallest coin. The Chinese troops had, in short, reached the last degree of wretchedness in equipment, discipline, and appreciation of soldierly qualities. The Manchu dynasty, while maintaining some show of discipline among their Tartar troops, were indifferent or opposed to the military education of their Chinese subjects. Reform in tactics, weapons, and discipline was, of course, impossible when the military profession was held in such disrepute that the military Mandarin was considered a machine to be wholly controlled by the superior intelligence of the literary man.

Chinese ideas on the subject of the profession of arms are not so unlike those once prevalent in this country, and which are again gaining ground here, that we need have any difficulty in understanding them. They are the natural result of a prolonged peace, and the consequent devotion to material interests and merely personal ambitions. Should a reforming Emperor arise, said Huc, possessed of a great intellect, a will of iron, and determined to come at once to a rupture with the ancient traditions, and initiate his people into the progressive civilization of the West, the work of regeneration would proceed with rapid strides, and China, now so much despised as a military power, might prove the occasion for mortal uneasiness to those who covet so eagerly the spoils of the ancient nations of Asia. M. Huc even anticipates the possibility of another such invasion of Europe as that which made the name of Tchengis Khan a word of terror in the West. This idea has been recently revived by a writer in the *St. James's Gazette*. Speaking of the report by the Pekin correspondent of one of the Calcutta papers that there is in China a powerful and rapidly growing party that advocates the making of yet another gigantic excursion towards the land of the setting sun, he says: "The great unknown country has been quiescent for so long that it is almost impossible for a European to contemplate that the sleeping myriads should ever again put forth their herculean strength. Yet if China were to awake, if she were to look westward with covetous glance, and were once more to burst her bounds, in response to that mysterious impulse which in the East occasionally seizes upon a whole people, how could she be resisted? According to the last edition of the *Bevölkerung der Erde*, she has a population of 454,000,000, and, supposing that estimate—for it is only an estimate—to be even approximately correct, China could put into the field more soldiers than there are souls in Germany; and, if so willed, could with a host of 80,000,000, trample all the civilization of Europe beneath her feet."

Though the great Emperor, of whom the French abbe prophesied, has not yet arisen, China has already developed in Li-Kung-Tchang a man who appreciates the value of modern methods of war, and who is reported to be a good organizer and to stick at nothing in State affairs. So, if Germany has its Bismarck, China has her Tchang, while France, which seems not unlikely to try conclusions with either Germany or China, if not with both, is without corresponding leadership.

Already the old Chinese army of eight banners, whose manoeuvres were so humorously and graphically described by Huc, has nearly disappeared. The energetic reforms introduced by Li-Kung-Tchang among the troops of the Tchili Province, in which Pekin is situated, and by Tao-Tsung-Fang, Governor of Kansu and Eckenai, must stimulate to action the more conservative governors of the other provinces, although, as each province furnishes its own army, of which its governor is generalissimo, the old order of things still prevails in many parts of China.

During the decade from 1870-80, Li-Kung-Tchang created an army of 70,000 men on the European model and armed them with breech-loaders and field guns, while Tao Tsung-Fang, during the same period, organized a corps of 40,000 men in Western China, who did good service against Yacoub Kahn in Kashgar and in the suppression of the Dungan rebellion. A thorough systematic and centralizing reorganization of its military forces was commenced by the Chinese Government in 1878, and has been hastened toward completion by the threatening Kuldja question. In fact, China has had her problem of States rights to solve in order to secure that centralization of authority and uniformity of organization, drill and discipline which are essential to military efficiency. At the present time China has an army of 80,000 to 40,000 men in the Russo-Mortchorian frontier; another of the same size on the highroads leading to and from Turkestan, and a third in the vicinity of Pekin—the last so situated as to be readily concentrated by means of the numerous rivers and canals for the defence of the capital. Besides these armies of operation, an army of 150,000 men is distributed among the principal sea-ports, the Province of Tchili, in which is Pekin, having the strongest garrisons. In Huc's time the number of the Chinese troops was estimated at 500,000 men, but they were mere paper soldiers—chiefly artisans and laborers, living with their families, occupying themselves quite at their ease with the cultivation of their fields or with working at their trade, without appearing to suspect that they belonged to the class of warriors. Indeed, the Chinese military system was a sort of militia enrolment, such as furnishes in this country the figures for the Adjutant-General's annual report to Congress of our military strength. Their uniform consisted of a conical straw hat, with a tuft of red silk at the top, and a black tunic with a broad, red border, having before and behind an escutcheon of white linen bearing the inscription in large characters, "ping" meaning soldier: which last was as necessary to their identification as the accompaniment to the boys picture: "this is a horse." Their weapons included guns, bows, pikes, sabres, pitchforks, saws fastened to the end of a long handle, as well as rattans, shields and iron culverins, which last were fired from the shoulders of two men, or hung between the humps of two camels, after the manner of Derby's donkey battery, and with similar results. A pipe and fan accompanied each man, and here and there umbrellas were to be seen scattered along the ranks of these doughty warriors.

A later estimate of the strength of the old Chinese army placed it at more than a million men, while the effectual strength of the present force is only 300,000; but the appropriations for support, equipment and armament remain unchanged, and in 1880, Krupp had supplied China with 150 siege and naval guns and 275 field guns. Another authority, a writer in the *Spectateur Militaire*, estimates the regular army at 200,000 men, and the militia at 650,000. From 10,000 to 20,000 regulars, he says, are armed with breech-loaders of various patterns, and the Artillery has a few light field Krupps. There are 16 Generals-in-chief, 64 Generals, and 7,000 other officers, which would make about one officer per 90 men, if they existed anywhere but on paper.

In Huc's time the Generals-in-chief, "ti-tou" were also sixteen in number, two of them being assigned exclusively to the sea service, but residing habitually on shore and leaving the command to inferior officers. For a navy, China's resources are inexhaustible. The population along her extended seaboard pass the greater part of their lives on the ocean, and her immense river and lake population furnishes multitudes of men, habituated from their infancy to navigation; nimble, experienced, and capable of making excellent sailors for long expeditions. "The Chinese," Huc declared, "would very soon be able to build vessels on the model of those of Europe and a few years would enable them to put to sea with such a fleet as has never been seen." Already they have made a beginning by ordering models from abroad, and, certainly, by no means bad models. Nanking arsenal, which covers over 300 acres, is equipped with every requisite for the construction of ships of the size of the gun-boats built in England. It has, also, an excellent dry dock and engineering works, including

a small arms factory, gun and gun carriage factory, a large brass and iron foundry and the necessary store-houses. Extensive powder and cartridge works are located two or three miles further up the river. The Mandarin in command, Li Ming-Ling, receives his instructions from both Li-Kung-Tchang and Li-K'un-yi, the viceroy of the Liang-Kiang.

With the exception of the small arms factory, an Englishman or a Scotchman is at the head of each department of the Nanking arsenal. For instance, Mr. John Mackenzie, from Armstrong's Works at Newcastle, and who was formerly superintendent of the Turkish arsenal, has charge of the heavy ordnance department; Mr. William Newton, also from Armstrong's, takes the shot and shell department; Mr. Samuel Ballard the cartridge factory, Mr. John Atkinson the powder works, while Mr. John Rennie superintends the shipbuilding yard. Mr. John M. Allen is superintendent marine engineer, and Herr Leo Bretschneider is military instructor. Translations of Prussian military regulations and handbooks have been furnished by the Chinese Ambassador at Berlin. Otherwise the whole arsenal is worked by Chinamen, even to foremen and engineers. The small arms factory has not even a European superintendent, and has been carried on since its late superintendent died, exclusively by the Chinese.

Throughout the various departments, says *Engineer*, from which we derive these facts, "and at the powder manufactory at Loong-wha, there are from 2,500 to 3,000 men employed, and although none of them have to serve anything like a formal apprenticeship to the particular branch that they follow, such as English artisans do, there is a general consensus of opinion amongst the heads of departments that Chinese labor, 'skilled and unskilled,' will bear very favorable comparison with that of our mechanics at home. The only difference there is between the two—if, indeed, there be a difference at all—is that the Celestials will not work under high pressure, but will take their own time over everything, no matter what its urgency; and they have their own secret societies, which, after the pattern of English Trades Unions, see that their members do not do too much work or take too little pay. The scale of remuneration ranges from 2 dols. to 3 dols. a week to the coolies, to 70 dols., 80 dols., and 90 dols. a month to the foremen, the mean being 6 dols. or 7 dols. per week. Their hours of labor average nine a day, and they leave off two hours earlier on Saturdays, and have Sundays entirely to themselves. As workpeople their steadiness can be relied upon, for they do not drink, and it is only a comparative few that indulge in opium smoking. The chief difficulty experienced by Europeans in dealing with Chinese mechanics, is that they have an almost invincible repugnance to innovations, improvements, or, in fact, anything new. We understand that the supplies for the maintenance of this arsenal are derived from two-tenths of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai."

China has three other arsenals, the Foochow arsenal chiefly devoted to ship building, the Tientsin arsenal and the Kiangnan arsenal, from which last are obtained most of the heavy ordnance and small arms, the factories for their manufacture being organized entirely upon European models and producing work to all appearance equal to anything done at home. Cartridges are manufactured at Kiangnan at the rate of 25,000 a day. Eighteen 40-pounders on the Armstrong principle, half of which have gone to Tientsin and half to Nanking have been turned out during the past two years. A 120 pounder 7-in. interior diameter, polygrooved according to the latest system, though not in the latest style for length of gun, is now ready for proof, and material is in store for twenty more of such guns and twenty 80-pounders which are to be manufactured in due course. All the raw material for these guns is brought out in bars of iron and steel from England, which are coiled into spiral cylinders and then welded into solid coils, bored and turned preparatory to their being contracted on the steel barrels, their several dimensions being gauged to a minuteness of one ten-thousandth part of an inch. The 40-pounders which have been finished are beautifully bronzed, and mounted upon rear chock carriages of the British service pattern. They are made principally of mahogany and tastefully polished, and were also constructed in the Arsenal. There is a capital foundry, second to none in the world, and it is capable of turning out ten times the amount of work it does—only three or four tons of pig iron a day being at present used for casting. Projectiles are manufactured for every description of gun, and these, too, could be made in much greater quantities than they are. In the small arms factory there are about two hundred men engaged, who contrive amongst them, under native direction, to turn out ten rifles a day, with bayonets complete.

At the present moment,

in the *London Times*, "the army corps stationed in the Province of Tchili, under command of the Governor, Li-Kung-Tchang, is the best armed, equipped, and organized division of the Chinese army, which has been supplied with the greater part of Krupp's cast steel guns and the Mauser breech loading rifles, turned out by the arms factory at Steyr. This corps also includes the instruction detachment for the entire army, which was organized in 1882, and comprises three battalions of infantry, two field batteries, and two squadrons of cavalry, under English, German, and French military instructors. Altogether, China is now able to oppose a hostile invasion between Tientsin and Peking with an army of at least 150,000 men, equipped and drilled equal to European troops. Taking also into consideration that the mouths of the Peiho have been armed with the excellent torpedoes of the Schwartz-kopp factories, and furthermore are now defended by the new Taku forts, built by European engineers on the best modern plans, it is safe to say that a repetition of the easy overthrow of the Chinese military forces in 1860 is entirely out of the question."

Altogether, Chinese progress toward military development is not to be overlooked or despised; and it is very questionable how far it is best to stimulate it to increased activity, as Russia and France are doing by their aggressive action. China simply preceded us by some generations in our progress toward complete indifference to military matters which makes a people, however strong in numbers, resources, intelligence, and energy, the sport of more warlike and aggressive nations. If she could have maintained her traditional policy of exclusiveness, her lethargy might have been indefinitely prolonged; but now that the aggressive policy of the Western nations is forcing the acute Chinese intellect in the direction of military studies, her development as a warlike power may be more rapid than comports with the gratification of European ambitions in the East.

POST AND COMPANY FUNDS.

A LETTER to the New York *Evening Telegram*, which paper seems to be at present a popular channel for making public the complaints of dissatisfied soldiers, descants upon the daily bill of fare in garrison, and the expenditure of company funds, saying: "The commanding officer has full charge of this fund, and as he is 'an officer and a gentleman,' he is not accountable to any one for it; but in nine cases out of ten there is not an officer's family or an enlisted man's family that does not sponge off this fund in some form or other. The officer supplies his family with soap, bread, sugar, coffee, and rice at the expense of the company, and the enlisted men's wives come in for their spongings of bread, pails of soup, etc., so that the unmarried enlisted soldier is simply used as a convenience, and woe to the 1st sergeant who would dare to utter a word against it." As a panacea for these evils a fund board is recommended, to consist of five enlisted men—the 1st sergeant as custodian of the fund, the company clerk as secretary, and three private soldiers—this board to have the entire management of the company fund.

The statements upon which this recommendation is based, and to which such wide publicity is given, are, certainly, not borne out by existing facts. At no previous time have expenditures from post and company funds been more thoroughly supervised than at present, and recently there have been several new regulations on the subject, all in the interest of the enlisted men. The accounts are closely scrutinized at Department Headquarters; periodically, inspectors are specially charged to look into the administration of these funds when making their regular inspections of posts, and we have it on the very best of disinterested authority that these statements as to loose and dishonest practices in connection with post and company funds have no basis of truth. The remedy suggested of an enlisted board to manage the fund is by no means a new one, but is in fact somewhat on the British plan, where the entire company has practically something to say as to the expenditure of their mess money. That plan is, we are assured, in many respects an excellent one, but we are likewise assured that our own system has so much improved in its practical workings during the past few years as to obviate the need of experiments in other directions. There is also another fund—the regimental fund—the expenditures from which are limited, and are mainly applied to the support of regimental bands. There is no question that this fund is strictly appropriated to the purpose for which it is raised, but there is a question, we believe, as to the propriety of raising it at all. In other words, it is held by many that the enlisted men should not be called upon to furnish the means for the support of bands from which they obtain little or no benefit. That

regimental bands should be maintained, and maintained properly, but few will dispute, but it would seem eminently proper that their cost should fall upon the Government, with perhaps a moderate assessment upon regimental officers. We have forty regiments of the line, and certainly the country could afford the cost of twenty-five musicians to each regiment—one thousand men in all—in addition to the authorized strength of 25,000, and thus provide for each regiment a thoroughly equipped band, not dependent as now upon fluctuating contributions, but maintained on a solid basis of permanence, the principal element of a progressive efficiency.

At midday, last Friday, August 24, President Arthur, Lieutenant General Sheridan, and party, arrived in the Upper Geopier Basin of the Yellowstone Park, and went into camp for repairs. On August 26 they broke camp, and returned to Shoshone Lake, and then proceeded in an easterly course to Yellowstone Lake, and there went into camp. The trip is fast approaching an end, and this President and Secretary Lincoln may soon be expected in Washington to resume their duties with renewed vigor. The *Wood River Times* caused some excitement in Ogden and other places by publishing a story in its issue of August 24, that a party of cowboys had started for the Yellowstone Park to kidnap President Arthur, saying:

During the past two weeks a number of strangers, all well provided with good riding animals and firearms, and resembling a party of regulators or Texas cowboys, have been camped on Willow Creek, and considerable curiosity has been expressed as to the intentions of the party. Some accounts for their outfit by describing them as a party organized to go up into the Indian Territory on a prospecting trip, while others believed them to be a party of Arizona rustlers. During several days past some of the party have ridden through the town in a defiant manner, and mysteriously disappeared. From a man who came in to-day it is learned that the party, who induced him to join and make certain pledges of secrecy, were organized to proceed to the Yellowstone Park. They left last night, going on the stage road, and the informant escaped during the night. The object of the expedition is to corral and capture President Arthur and party and to spirit them away into mountain fastnesses and caves, where they will be fed, but kept prisoners, while members of the party act as pickets to prevent their being surprised and captured while negotiations for ransom are being conducted. The captain, or leader, of the party has an idea that a heavy ransom will be offered by the personal friends of the President, after the search for the President and his party shall have been given up, and that \$500,000 or more can thus be extorted from the Secret Service fund, and divided among the party on the principle adopted by the Italian bandit. The escaped member says there are 65 men in the party, some of whom were guerrillas in the late war, and that five wild Shoshone and Banuok Indians go along as guides and scouts, armed with repeating rifles and scalp-knives. The leader is a Texas desperado on whose head a price has been set, and, with the exception of a few Italians who left the railroad grade, and a few others, the party are cowboys. A grand council was held night before last on the prairie, when every man swore by his dagger in the firelight to do his duty.

This story seems to afford an excellent groundwork for a dime novel, and is of a piece with the fables which have appeared in the *Chicago Times* and *Tribune*, under the guise of special correspondence. Our correspondent at Chicago, whose letter appears elsewhere, exposes the dishonest character of these letters, in which the Presidential party have been so misrepresented.

A NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

THE next number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute will contain a paper read before the Newport Branch, by Commodore Stephen B. Luce, U. S. Navy, on War Schools. The author describes the artillery school at Fort Monroe, the engineer school at Willet's Point, and the School of Application for Cavalry and Infantry at Fort Leavenworth. In conclusion, he says:

Hence we see that there are three Schools of Application in the Army, at each of which there is a thorough course to prepare the officers and enlisted men for the great business of their lives—the practical operations of war. This is just what we need for the Navy. The naval officer, not less than the Army officer, should possess a knowledge of the science and practice of war, "so far as it can be acquired from books."

It is not reasonable to suppose that this country is never to have another vessel of war of sufficient military power to take her place in the line of battle; nor is it to be presumed that we are to have our entire Navy composed of nothing but independent cruisers and fast "commerce destroyers." We must at some time have fighting ships, and those ships must be assembled for exercise preparatory to battle, and that exercise will require a well-digested system of steam tactics devised with special reference to battle. It is time this matter should be taken up and made the subject of careful study by officers of all grades; for it cannot be assumed for one moment that the elementary tactics of the late Commodore Parker, good as the fundamental idea on which they are based undoubtedly is, comprises the whole art of naval warfare.

It is the part of the naval student to prepare himself by study and reflection for these higher duties of his profession, and the only way to do that is to study the science of war as it is taught at our military schools, and then to apply the principles to the military operations conducted at sea. He should be led into a philosophic study of naval history, that he may be enabled to examine the great naval battles of the world with the cold eye of professional criticism, and to recognize where the principles of the science have been illustrated, or where a disregard for the accepted rules of the art of war has led to defeat and disaster. Such studies might

well occupy the very best thoughts of the naval officer, for they belong to the very highest branch of his profession. In addition to the study of war, we must add a higher course in ordnance; a course in international law, the higher mathematics, languages, astronomy, and hydrography.

As for the location of such a school or college, there can be no doubt that Coasters Harbor Island, where there is already a suitable building, affords the greatest advantages. The facilities for practice in submarine work, the proximity of the Torpedo Station, the advantages the place offers for the establishment of ranges for great gun and small-arm firing, and the fact that here we possess all the accessories ready for the immediate establishment of such a school, without the expenditure of a single penny—all point to it as the most feasible and at the same time the most desirable place for the inauguration of a scheme for the higher education of our naval officers.

There is one view of this subject well worthy of consideration. Would not a post-graduate course have the effect of modifying the curriculum of the Naval Academy by the transfer, to a later period, of studies better suited to more matured minds? And if the curriculum of the Academy be thus relieved, could not more time be devoted to the remaining studies, making instruction in them all the more thorough?

THE visit of Gen. Sherman to Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, has culminated as was generally expected, in a recommendation to the War Department that Gen. H. A. Morrow's regiment, the 21st U. S. Infantry, now in Gen. Miles's command, change station with the regiment of Gen. H. B. Clitz, the 10th U. S. Infantry, now distributed between Forts Porter, Wayne, Brady and Mackinac, in Gen. Hancock's command. A decision will be made when Secretary Lincoln returns, and Gen. Sherman's recommendation will undoubtedly be approved and promptly carried into effect. Secretary Lincoln, when questioned as to the probability of any changes in stations of regiments a month or two ago, expressed himself as opposed to incurring the necessary expense. It is now said that since the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad the transfer can be made at an expense considerable less than \$50,000, and no doubt is expressed but that the Secretary will be willing to allow that amount. Leaving the matter of expense out of the question the change is recommended for sanitary reasons, and on the "eternal justice and fitness of things," as Gen. Morrow expresses it. A portion of the 21st Infantry has been at its present station for 18 years, and the rest for 14 years. The gallant 10th are not unprepared for the change, and it gives us pleasure to be able to state, on excellent authority, that their tour of service in the East has added fresh laurels to their previous high reputation, and that the duties of garrison life, exacting because of so much routine, have been performed in such a manner as to give evidence of a thoroughly trained and disciplined regiment. The 21st, headed by the veteran Gen. H. A. Morrow, will receive a more than usually hearty welcome to Michigan, for the general as colonel of the 24th Infantry from that State, during the war, conferred honor upon the State as a gallant and capable officer.

FROM recent publications it appears that the contest for the office of the Surgeon-General of the Navy has already begun, the theory being that the term of Surgeon-General Wales expired early in August. It is held, however, at the White House that his term began with the date of his commission, and not of his nomination. The records show that Dr. Wales was nominated December 3, 1879, instead of in August of that year, and that he was confirmed, commissioned, and appointed on the 26th of January, 1880. His term will not expire, therefore, until January 26, 1884. "They want to bury me," he says, "before I am dead. When my term is out I will leave, unless I am asked to stay, but not before then." Medical Director Horwitz follows the Surgeon-General in the order of precedence, and will make a strong fight for the place. Medical Director Chas. Martin is next on the list, and Medical Director Grinnell third.

THE report has been generally circulated that great difficulty is experienced in keeping the number of enlisted men of the Army up to the figures prescribed by law, on account of the small pay allowed as compared with that given in private employment. It is officially stated at the War Department that such is not the case. At present there are 24,000 enlisted men in the Army, only 1,000 below the limit. The law provides that the number shall not exceed 25,000 men, and in the efforts to comply with the law the numbers fall more or less below the highest limit, for, as soon as it is seen that they are nearing that limit, recruiting is immediately suspended.

A MEETING of the Naval Advisory Board is called for the 4th of September, when steps will be taken toward the selection and detail of officers to act as inspectors of material for use in the construction of the new vessels of war. A set of rules and regulations for their guidance will be adopted.

No recommendations for the removal of the depot at Jefferson Barracks have been received at the War Department, nor has the question been seriously considered as yet. The attention of the Adjutant General has been called to the malarial troubles in that neighborhood, and he has been ordering the recruits from there as rapidly as possible, in hopes of escaping sickness. Some steps will undoubtedly be taken before long looking to a removal of the depot, probably to Fort Omaha, Nebraska.

The death of King Tuduc, the ruler of Annam, has been speedily followed by a treaty of peace with France which was signed at Huế on the 25th of August. The treaty provides for the complete recognition of a French protectorate over Annam and Tonquin, the definitive annexation of Dinhuan to Cochinchina, the permanent military occupation by the French of the forts on the Thuan and Vingchua line, the immediate recall of the Annamite troops from Tonquin, the garrison there to be placed on a peace footing, and the return of the mandarins to their posts. France undertakes to expel the "Black Flags" from Tonquin, and thus insure safety to trade.

It is the "Black Flags" who have given France the chief trouble thus far, and China is likely to have something to say as to this treaty. A despatch from Shanghai, August 29, says: There is great activity in the arsenals here. It is rumored that Li Hung Chang will return to Shanghai. Two thousand troops have been sent to Canton. Torpedoes and ammunition are being prepared for transportation to that place. Meanwhile, the question of forming a regiment of several battalions from the African Army for service in Tonquin is being discussed in the French War Office. France will doubtless have need of them.

In the first day's competition at Creedmoor on Tuesday last for the Gold Medal of the Department of the East and places in the Department team, Lieut. R. C. Van Vliet, 10th Infantry, led. The three competitions will terminate on Saturday, and be followed next week by the competition between the teams of the Departments of the East and South for the honor of places in the team for the Division of the Atlantic and for the twelve prizes, four gold and eight silver medals.

The Secretary of the Naval Advisory Board has prepared a description of the new vessels authorized for our Navy, with engravings showing their structural arrangements and analysis of the armament, tonnage, etc. Exterior views of the vessels as they will appear when completed, accompany the article of which we expect to give a condensation next week, with some of the cuts showing the character of the new vessels. Master Bowles has also prepared a list of the war ships now building for foreign powers.

The following longevity claims under the Tyler decision were allowed by the Second Comptroller this week: 1st Lieut. Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Infantry; Capt. V. Van Antwerp (deceased), Military Storekeeper; Capt. E. D. Ellsworth, Ordnance Storekeeper; Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th Inf.; Capt. Asa P. Blunt, Asst. Q. M.; Lieut.-Col. David B. Clendenin, 3d Cav.; Capt. George A. Kennel, 5th Art.; Capt. George H. Burton, 21st Inf.; Capt. John N. Coe, 20th Inf.; Capt. Daniel G. Caldwell, Asst. Surgeon; Capt. Marcus P. Miller, 4th Art.; Capt. Gerald Russell, 3d Cav.; Lieut. Jas. H. Baldwin, 18th Inf., and Lieut. Charles A. Johnson, 14th Infantry.

The appointment by the British Military authorities of Colonel Villiers, Military attaché at Paris, and a Guardsman, to attend the French Cavalry manoeuvres, has caused some dissatisfaction in England, he not being a cavalry officer, and with no field experience. *Figaro* says: "It is absurd to expect an officer—a Guardsman—in the position of Colonel Villiers to be able to furnish a reliable report on a series of tactical movements of which he has no professional knowledge."

The appointment of the Duke of Connaught, one of Queen Victoria's sons, to Colonel of the Scots Guards, has given rise to statements that the salary attached to the position is \$10,000 a year, in seeming forgetfulness of the fact that pay for honorary colonelcies in the British army was abolished more than ten years ago. It seems to be the opinion, however, that the Duke of Connaught will succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief, and that in that light his appointment to the Colonelcy of the Guards although it "jumped" a few veterans, is a proper one.

The Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home of Washington, at a recent meeting, approved the bids of the contractor for rebuilding the barn belonging to the Home, which was recently burned, and directed the treasurer to proceed with the work. The ex-estate of the Home who confessed to having set fire to the barn will have a hearing before the Grand Jury in Washington next week.

RECENT DEATHS.

At Socorro, New Mexico, on the 23d of June last, there passed away one of those knightly men of earth whose history, written by a friendly hand, would interest and charm more than the most skillful fiction. As student, teacher, physician, surgeon, lecturer, orator, writer, inventor, traveler, and most sympathetic and genial companion, Dr. Isaac T. Coates, of Chester, Pennsylvania, became known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, many of them Army and Navy officers, who will all regret to hear of his unexpected death. He was born of Quaker parents in Coatesville, Chester County, Penn., March 17, 1834, and early exhibited a marked taste for literature, science and travel. Stimulated by the success and sharing the ambition of his cousin, the late Bayard Taylor, he engaged in teaching school in the adjoining county of Delaware, to complete the means necessary for a medical education, and in 1853 received his doctor's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. His thirst for travel led him to seek at once an opportunity of gratifying it, and he soon after sailed for England as surgeon of the *Great Western*, a packet ship belonging to the then famous Black Ball line. After several voyages, varied by trips to points of interest in Europe, he accepted an offer in Louisiana, then a paradise for medical men, and had settled down to the practice of his profession when the outbreak of the Rebellion drove him north, where he at once tendered his services to the Government, and was appointed surgeon to the steamer *Bienvenue*, in which he served most efficiently at Port Royal and in the South Atlantic and West Gulf Blockading Squadrons until 1864, when he became surgeon of the frigate *St. Lawrence*, and later of the gunboat *Peosta*, in the Mississippi Squadron.

At the close of the war he married Miss Mary Penn-Gaskell, of Philadelphia, a lineal descendant of William Penn, and resumed civil practice. The spirit of adventure had however been fired, and a year later when the 7th U. S. Cavalry was being decimated by cholera on the Plains, Dr. Coates was found fighting the plague as surgeon of that ill-starred regiment. He continued with Custer a long time and then made an arduous tour of the Southwest, returning home via Arizona and California. After this he delivered a series of graphic lectures entitled "Wild Life upon the Great Plains," and in 1872, excited by reports of the engineering feats of Henry Meigs in South America, he visited Peru and was appointed Medical Director of the Chimbote and Huaraz Railroad, a work being constructed at a cost of \$20,000,000. His skill soon caused his services to be in demand in other parts of that country, and while at Arequipa, in 1873, he made the first recorded ascent of the Misti volcano, 18,538 feet high, to accomplish which he was obliged to abandon his exhausted guides at the latter part of the toilsome journey. One of the objects of this ascent was to test his endurance for the greater task of conquering Chimborazo, which he was to have attempted under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, of which he was a member.

In 1876 he returned to the United States by crossing the Andes to the navigable headwaters of the Amazon and descending that river to Para, and upon the 4th of July delivered the Centennial oration at Chester, which was a brilliant effort, without manuscript or notes. During the following winter he lectured upon the "Land of the Incas," and before the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia upon the Archaeology of Peru. Fascinated by the tropical luxuriance and great capabilities of the Amazon valley, he returned there in February, 1878, on the steamer *Richmond* as surgeon of the Collins Expedition, which sailed from Philadelphia to construct a railroad around the rapids of the Madeira river. So many hardships attended this adventure, which failed through the intervention of envious English capitalists, that Dr. Coates returned home in the fall with health impaired. His wife had died in 1877, and accompanied by his only child, Harold, a promising lad now 13 years old, he removed to Colorado, where his talents were very soon discovered. July 4, 1881, he delivered by invitation an oration at La Veta, which will long be remembered there.

Succeeding years were spent in travelling in Colorado, California and New Mexico, and it was while on his way East to place his son at Swarthmore College, en route to South America again, that he was taken ill and died in Socorro. Last October, while in California, he was elected orator of the Penn Bi-Centennial celebration at Los Angeles, and his magnetic manner, chaste language, apt quotations, vivid descriptions, and fervid eloquence achieved their usual success. This was his last public address. Among his surgical inventions is a fracture bed, which has received the commendation of Drs. Agnew, Hamilton, Leidy and other eminent medical men. His remains were taken to Chester and buried in the Rural Cemetery, July 3, from the residence of his brother, Major Jos. R. T. Coates.

Surgeon Alfred M. Owen, U. S. Navy, who died August 23, 1888, at the Navy Yard, Pensacola, Florida, of yellow fever, was a skillful physician and surgeon, a very conscientious officer, and a devoted husband and father. He lost his life from a highly sensitive conscientiousness, which compelled him, after the events of last year, to face yellow fever at Pensacola for a second time, and he died at the post of duty. The following letter was written by him less than three weeks before his death:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, U. S. NAVAL STATION,
PENSACOLA, FLA., August 5, 1888.

MY DEAR — I am of the impression that I answered your kind letter of the 24th of June. However, I intend to enjoy the pleasure of talking with you for a moment in this poor way. On the 17th ult. I suffered a partial stroke, from the effect of

which I still suffer. I was confined to my bed and quarters for over two weeks, and am now out only after sundown. Loss of sleep, rest, and overwork brought this thing upon me. You see I am alone at this station, and the very fact of having to come out to this hospital daily, in the broiling sun and sand, is about enough to make any one ill. I am going to be more careful in the future. It is true, I applied for this duty, and furthermore, I asked to be allowed to remain here during the present season, for reasons you can readily imagine. But I should have had an assistant. Now, I have not asked for one; I do not intend to, no matter what happens. The Department knows the situation; the Secretary has been appealed to by the commanding officer and others—not by me or my request—to order a second medical officer to Pensacola. And no less than three have been detailed and ordered—one of them twice—this year, but no assistant has come.

It is true, Dr. — was here for a few weeks, but he gave the Department no rest until he got away. Twenty-six medical officers of the Navy on duty in Washington, which is supposed by those who reside there to be the most healthy city in the world, and one medical officer of the Navy at Pensacola station, who has also to do quarantine duty for the bay, act as health officer for the entire reserve, and take charge of the Naval Hospital, a mile nearly from the yard! Comment is unnecessary. And this place is again threatened by an outbreak of yellow fever. We read in the papers columns and columns of the efforts to protect Washington, Norfolk, and Fortress Monroe from "infected ships." I smile when I read of the "fears," as expressed by the health officers and others, assembled at Old Point recently, that the "dread disease" would get on shore. They pointed out that they could actually see the infected ships from the Hygeia Hotel, "and begged to have them moved, they being only four (4) miles away!" Yet here we have vessels from Vera Cruz, Cuba, and Rio coming all the time—infected ships and yellow fever close at hand from May until November. Not only that, but with conditions of temperature and sanitation always ripe and suitable for an epidemic—a mere spark required to set off a powder mill, as it were. And one medical officer allowed!

Mrs. Owen and children are well. The summer is and has been unusually hot for this section. Glass higher than for many years. . . . We may see you this winter. And with my renewed respects, cordially your friend,

A. M. OWEN.

Surgeon Owen's wife has quickly followed the husband. Mrs. Owen died from the same dread disease, August 27. A daughter of the lamented couple is also down with the fever.

STEPHEN DENISON ADAMS, Companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, died in Brooklyn, New York, Aug. 24. Mr. Adams was a son of Col. Julius W. Adams, was born in Albany, in June, 1843, and educated in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and subsequently in the U. S. Naval School at Newport, R. I. He was appointed to fill a vacancy as Lieutenant in the 13th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Artillery, then serving in Virginia under Col. Howard, in the Brigade of Gen. C. K. Graham, Department of Virginia and North Carolina. In this service his early naval studies and tastes brought him prominently before his commanding officer, and in the operations of that Division of the Army of the James in and around the waters of North Carolina and Virginia his duties were various, ashore and afloat, from the Police Department of the City of Norfolk to commanding Army gunboats in raids into the interior. Letters from his superior officers show a high appreciation of his ability and gallantry as evinced on these occasions, and he was a popular officer in the command in which he served. After the war he was engaged as a civil engineer in various sections of the country, including three visits to Mexico and Central America. He returned from the last in the winter of 1880 completely prostrated by the effects of the climate, from which he never fully recovered. At the time of his death he was engaged under the Engineering Bureau of the Board of City Works, Brooklyn, in investigations looking to the extension of the water works of that city. He had been connected with these works under several administrations for some years past, during the intervals of his employment elsewhere on railroad surveys. A chronic affection of the bowels, aggravated by exposure and the malarial influences from which he had long suffered, produced his death after a short confinement within doors. He was a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and none who know him but will bear evidence of his noble, generous nature—faithful, honest and true.

A DESPATCH was received at the Navy Department, August 29, from Rear-Admiral Crosby, commanding the Asiatic Station, dated at Yokohama, saying: "Lieut. Noyes was killed this morning. Topgallantmast fell; exercising." Lieut. Bontelle Noyes was a native of Maine, and was appointed to the Navy from Virginia in 1864. He was regarded as an excellent officer, and his sudden death is universally regretted. Five or six years ago he married the daughter of Commodore Luce, U. S. N. He leaves a widow and two children.

Commodore Luce, Lt. Noyes' father-in-law, upon receipt of the sad news, went at once to Boston, where his family are residing, and from thence the family will go to Waterville, Maine, to comfort the widow and her children in their terrible bereavement. Mrs. Noyes and her children are at that place with the parents of the deceased.

THE reported death, on July 13, of Ranavalona II., Queen of Madagascar, from internal cancer, has received confirmation this week by advices to the London Missionary Society. She succeeded to the Malagasy throne in 1868, an event which had important effects upon the prosperity and condition of Madagascar.

THOS. McDOWELL, a resident of Olympia, Washington Territory, died there August 9th. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, he enlisted in the United States Army, went to the front and was with Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista, and afterwards was with Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz. He was for a long time employed about the barracks at Vancouver.

JOHN KING SHEPHERD, a responsible employee of the Engineer Department at Governor's Island and Sandy Hook, died suddenly in his room in Whitehall street, August 27, of heart disease.

THE CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1883.

To the Editor of Lippincott's Magazine:

DEAR SIR: Upon the basis of these words of a French engineer who visited this country in 1870, or rather upon the alleged interpretation thereof of an officer of the United States Engineers, who, your correspondent says, was engaged in a controversy with me, is based in your August number the charge that I had vainly and falsely claimed and obtained credit and honor for the construction of certain bridges of the Washington Aqueduct. With your correspondent's theory that the draughtsman who, under the eye and direction of his chief, puts upon paper and studies the details of a design, is the real author of that design—that the assistant or resident engineer who, under the same vigilant and constant observation and direction, superintends the contractors and workmen who put these designs into stone, mortar, and iron, is the true constructor and author of the work, and entitled to all honor and credit for its design and construction—I have nothing to do.

But I am compelled to say to you that I designed, and recorded on paper in a careful drawing, Cabin John Bridge just as it now stands; that I did this before any of my assistants or draughtsmen, of whom I employed many, saw or knew of my intention to substitute a single-arch bridge for the many-arched bridge which in first hasty survey I had projected for this chasm. In this original drawing, which I made after rough but sufficient calculations of stability, and after examinations of many precedents, I fixed the span, the height, the thickness of the arch, and the materials to be used in different parts thereof. This done, I then committed to an assistant engineer who had not long before joined me from school, and then on his first engineering employment or experience, the application to this design of a then recently published French geometrical method of constructing the lines of pressure and discussing the stability and equilibrium of stone arches.

This discussion made no important change in the original design, and, as the detail or working drawings were made under my own eye, and I saw the work during progress of construction seldom less than two or three times a week, I do not see how any one can pretend to claim that the credit belongs to any but him who first conceived and put upon paper the design, and who took the responsibility of ordering its construction, and the risks, if any risks there were, of all failures, deficiencies, or accidents.

And now a foreign engineer, who ran rapidly through our country long after the bridge was completed, is quoted, and his hasty paragraph of information picked up on the wing from whomsoever he met is misconstrued, to build thereupon a charge of false dealing against one whose offence is that he was once a member of the Corps of Engineers, the object of your correspondent's malicious animadversion.

The civil engineers of this country who control the vast sums annually devoted to railroads, factory and mill construction and management, much greater than those appropriated by Congress to be expended by the United States Corps of Engineers, do not, I believe, sympathize in the views of your correspondent.

Many young civil engineers seek the opportunity to practice their profession under the lead of officers of the United States Corps of Engineers. In fact, there are probably three civil engineers to every engineer of the Army employed on Government works of internal improvement. My office was full of young civil engineers. There are no Army engineers employed or allowed to be employed in the service of corporations or capitalists; and but one is allowed to any city except the capital of the nation, and for his employment, desired by the city, that city had to procure a special law from Congress.

I trust that, in justice to me, upon whom your correspondent has led you into publishing a libel, you will give this statement as wide a circulation as you have given to the libel itself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MAZES,

Late Chief of Engineers of the Washington Aqueduct, Brigadier-General United States Army, Retired

BURGOYNE'S ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In regard to what became of Burgoyne's army after the surrender at Saratoga, which is referred to in your issue of August 25, I have to say that the army was marched from Saratoga to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in October, 1777, under an escort commanded by Brigadier General James Brickett or Brackett. Gen. Brackett was a physician born at Haverhill, Mass., in 1737, and practiced medicine many years in that place. He was a surgeon in the army at Ticonderoga in 1759-60; became lieutenant colonel of Colonel Fry's Essex, Mass., regiment on the 20th of May, 1775, and was engaged and wounded at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775; was appointed brigadier general of the forces to be sent to Canada on the 11th of July, 1776, and died in Haverhill on the 9th of December, 1818. The wound that he received from the British at Bunker Hill disabled him very much, and interfered greatly with his activity. See Chase's History of Haverhill and Drake's Dictionary of American Biography.

[We know what became of one of the prisoners at least, namely, John Whistler, who was afterwards a stout soldier in the U. S. Army, the father of Col. William Whistler and grandfather of Col. Joseph N. G. Whistler. He died at Bellefontaine, Missouri, in 1827. See Gardner's Dictionary of the Army of the United States. Col. Albert G. Brackett belongs to the same family as the Gen. Brackett referred to, and which is considered good New England stock.—EDITOR.]

COMPOUND ARMOR PLATES AT SPEZIA.

THE following conclusions from the results of further experiments at Spezia with pieces of the steel and compound plates fired at last autumn with the 100-ton gun are translated from the *Revista Marittima*, May, 1883: From the experiments made at Spezia in March last against fragments of Schneider 45 cm. armor plates, it might be concluded that the metal behaves under test in an analogous manner to wrought iron, which at first was generally adopted for armor. The resistance to penetration in these plates is gradual, and in the metal which surrounds the point of impact there almost always appears a swelling with a versed sine in proportion to the quantity of metal of the projectile which has penetrated. Moreover, the cracks which result from the shot all present a radial aspect due to the wedging action of the projectile, and these cracks, in the case of great penetration, develop also in the direction of the axis of the projectile, and result in a force tending to open the plate in the direction of the point struck. The penetrations obtained in the trials are somewhat remarkable, although inferior to those which would have happened to rolled iron plates, for which, according to the Muggiano formula, should have shown the guns of 15 and 25 No 1, a result between 23 and 24 and 32 and 33 cm. respectively.

It is true, however, when treating of fragments already damaged by previous shots from the 45 cm. gun, and struck at times at points presenting a great deficiency of resistance, either from want of support or from pre-existing cracks, such blows should not be reckoned; but we must consider that other shots have been fired against blocks in a good state of resistance, and of such relative sizes as to retain the proportion of weight between the 45 cm. projectile and the entire plate as tested in November last. In such a case the shot may be said to be sufficiently significant. At any rate, the continual occurrence of such phenomena, and their resemblance to those at Ochta, Gavre, and at Shoeburyness, give much weight to the information now collected. With these premises the experiments indicate that in firing against Schneider plates, projectiles of 15 cm. had about an average penetration of 94 mm., and projectiles of 25 cm., N. 1 a penetration of 163 mm. The behavior of the compound is very different from that of the Schneider plates; the hardness and the special tenacity of the steel-faced stratum tends to produce the breaking up of the most resisting projectiles, so that the resistance to the shot, instead of being gradual, may be considered almost instantaneous.

The penetration is, therefore, much less than in the Schneider plates, and if we omit the blows upon points already much weakened, and by way of compensation those made with experimental projectiles, which were too weak in proportion to their energy, the average penetration is found to be 58 mm. for the 15a R. C. gun, and 74 mm. for the 25 gun, or 27 and 50 per cent. respectively less than in Schneider's. Nor do these figures fully represent the advantages as to penetration that may be expected from compound plates, since there is still included in the calculation the shot with the 25 gun against the Cammell fragment, in which, besides being excessively weakened, there was at the point struck a diminution of almost 4 cm. in the thickness of steel.

Excluding the result of the 25 cm. No. 1 gun, the average penetration against the composite plates was barely 58 mm., or the same as with the 15cm. gun. This is remarkable, since it seems to indicate that in the composite plates the penetration remains always almost nil, whatever be the calibre of the projectile. The superiority of resistance of the compound plates depends certainly upon the high degree of hardness of their face, and it would appear it is not yet known how this can be given to hammered armor. But this excessive hardness would become a defect if there was not a stratum of rolled iron underneath. In fact with plates of one metal only, whenever a very hard quality is chosen the penetration of the projectile is diminished; but, on the other hand, most serious consequences arise by having too much brittle armor. If, on the other hand, the metal is soft, much greater local effects are produced. For the plate of one metal only, the question is therefore reduced to finding a maximum limit of hardness compatible with a structure which is not brittle. The data that we have up to the present time are not sufficient for judging whether this limit was arrived at with the experimental Schneider plates, but we may assume with some foundation that it was not far off, since in all the blows struck it was remarked that the plate continued to crack for some minutes after the shots, an internal cracking being heard, and at intervals these metallic sounds which denote the process of separation of the metal.

The cracks in the case of composite differ considerably from those of the Schneider armor. Besides those in radial directions there were sometimes circular cracks, having their centre at the point of impact analogous to those produced in a vitreous mass when struck. These cracks by vibrations are, however, very slight, and are only found in the steel. The only case in which a compound plate cracked completely was when being imperfectly supported, it was subjected to a powerful bending force. One last remark seems necessary as to the bruising effects of firing upon armor plates of varying degrees of hardness. The method of fastening the plate contributes in no slight degree to modify the resistance that it presents to the effects of bruising. A plate of hard metal supported on a yielding backing is under very inferior conditions, for resisting the force of the projectile to those of a plate of some non-ductile metal fixed in the same way. The former when not fastened in a rigid manner, if struck by a projectile, will be subject to a bending force tending to its fracture, and proportional to the distance between the point of impact and the edge of the plate. In the case of armor plates of large dimensions not fixed in rigidly, whenever the blow takes place towards the centre the force we have mentioned is very considerable. This is

why the Experimental Commission has wisely proposed a blow in the centre as a test for the reception of the compound plate. With a more malleable metal the reaction of the plate upon a pliable backing would, to an extent, do away with the bruising power of the blow. This difference in the behavior of plates of different hardness depending upon the special manner in which they are fixed, has no importance for plates intended for ships, since in this case the system of support may be considered as perfectly rigid, and therefore absolutely favorable to compound armor.

SOME FACTS ABOUT TONQUIN.

THE *Germania*, the leading organ of the German Catholics, in the course of some observations on the French proceedings in Tonquin, gives some interesting information concerning the strength of the Christian element in that country, and the organization established by the Catholic missionaries. The kingdom of Annam embraces an area of about 440,500 square kilometres, with a population of about 21,000,000. The spiritual interests of the native Roman Catholics are ministered to by six "apostolic vicars," whose charge is distributed as follows:

	Missionaries.	Christians.
Eastern Tonquin.....	46	57,500
Middle Tonquin.....	51	142,000
Western Tonquin.....	123	185,000
Southern Tonquin.....	76	73,000
Northern Cochinchina.....	56	27,147
Eastern Cochinchina.....	42	37,076
Total.....	396	801,223

To these half-million Christians in Annam proper are to be added those under French rule in Western Cochinchina, numbering 51,450, with 79 missionaries, and in Cambodia, numbering 13,792 Christians, with 19 missionaries. The *Germania* observes that, for any one acquainted with the history and the usages of those countries, these figures state their own argument without any commentary. Whether it be for the ultimate benefit of the inhabitants of Tonquin that they should pass under French domination, it is certain that hostilities on the part of the French will be the occasion for severe persecution of the native Christians on the part of the mandarins and Annamite Government. The campaign of 1873 was avenged by the burning of over 80 Christian villages, while it is said fully 10,000 Christians were put to death, and three times that number were reduced to abject misery.

The effect that a campaign in Tonquin, particularly in the jungle districts, may have upon the French troops, can be judged, says an English writer, by the fate of our soldiers, acting in a similar country, during the first Burmese war. The report of Major Tulloch, which was presented to Parliament in 1841, states that "the whole number of British troops that landed in Rangoon in the first instance, comprising the 13th, 34th, 41st, 45th, 49th, and 87th Regiments, was, exclusive of officers, 3,586; the number of reinforcements does not appear, but that of deaths was 3,115, of which not more than 150 occurred in action or from wounds; of about 150 officers 16 were killed in action or died in consequence of their wounds, and 45 died of disease. In Arakan the loss in action was none, but of the average strength of the two regiments, the 44th and the 54th, amounting to 1,004 men, 595 died in the country in the course of eight months, and of those who quitted it not more than half were alive at the end of twelve months.

Surely the destruction of Hanoi, which, according to Sir Brooke Robinson, contained from 150,000 to 200,000 Tonquinese, besides 3,000 Chinese, and the slaughter of the Annamite troops, who were besieging Nam Dinh, is sufficient compensation to the French for the death of Capt. Riviere and his comrades. It is to be hoped that now the Emperor of Annam is dead, the French will withdraw before complications with China arise, and they have to face a campaign which is certain to be disastrous, even though in the end it might be successful.

King Tuduc, the ruler of Annam, whose death is here referred to, was the grandson of the great Emperor Gialong, who founded the present dynasty in Annam at the end of the last century, and who reigned himself until the year 1820. He was succeeded by his second son, Minh Mau, who was in turn succeeded by his two sons. Tuduc, the younger of these, was born in 1830 and began his reign in the year 1846. His accession was followed by persecutions of the Christians and the massacre of thousands of native converts, which resulted in the Franco-Spanish expedition of 1859 and the surrender of lower Cochinchina to France. An internal insurrection followed and further aggressions by the French. His death must have the certain effect of encouraging the French to proceed still further with their enterprise, and in that sense it may be considered a misfortune as being calculated to furnish them with a further excuse for offering increased causes of provocation to the government of China. Though he had a large harem Tuduc had no children, and made his nephew, a lad of 15, his heir, but the Annamite mandarins have refused to accept this sovereign and have placed on the throne Vioulau, who is supposed to be one of Tuduc's brothers.

(From Engineering, Aug. 10.)

THE PANAMA CANAL.

SINCE the date of our former article on this subject, there has been presented to Parliament a "Report by Acting Consul Chamberlaine on the Progress of the Panama Canal Works," and an article has likewise appeared in *Le Genie Civil*, giving the history and progress of the undertaking in the Colon section, and from both of these it appears that the great magnitude of the work to be accomplished and the many difficulties to be overcome were by no means overestimated by us.

The first consideration which presented itself, when the scheme was to be put into execution, was the choice of a port, adapted both for the disembarkation of the

plant and stores required for the works, and for the residence of the population which would necessarily collect there. Colon was naturally fixed upon, being the point of arrival of the regular steamers, and the terminus of the railway across the Isthmus, and having besides good wharfage. On examination, however, these advantages for the most part disappeared. The steamboats with fixed times of arrival and departure could not hold themselves at the service of the Canal Company, the Railway Company threw difficulties in the way of co-operation, and the wharves were already appropriated. Moreover Colon is the most unhealthy situation on the Isthmus, the town being built on the Isle of Manzanillo, the interior of which is a stagnant marsh. It was not therefore surprising that M. Blanchet (representing MM. Couvreur and Hersent) proposed to abandon Colon, and form a fluvial port instead, at Gatun, on the River Chagres. In pursuance of this idea Lesseps City was commenced; but the bad accommodation which was all that the pioneer workmen could obtain, exposed them to malarial fevers, and the result was an amount of sickness and a mortality that produced a panic, and caused the abandonment of the unfortunate "city," which had been founded with so much élan.

Thus thrown back upon Colon, the company decided to create a port of its own there, by embanking and filling up a stretch of the marshy shore on the southwest side of the Isle of Manzanillo, along the entrance to the future canal, and terminating just opposite the mouth of the Folke's river. The harbor at this point was to be deepened, and protected at the seaside by a mole thrown out into the Bay of Simon. The whole embankment has been, as was stated in our previous article, named after Christopher Columbus. The execution of this gigantic work is occupying all the energies of the Colon section. About 458,000 cubic yards of ballast were required, and it was unfortunately impossible to obtain these from the dredgings of the harbor, as the latter consists almost entirely of slime, or living maddrepores, which (for sanitary reasons) it would be out of the question to expose to the sun in large quantities. The material, therefore, had to be obtained from some low hills at a distance of a little over two miles. This part of the work is nearly completed, and seventy-four acres are now reclaimed partly from the marsh and partly from the sea, and faced towards the harbor by a wall of masonry going down to a depth of 26 ft. For this, stone was necessary, and this has been obtained from another cutting opened at Kenny's Bluff, on the opposite side of the bay, the stone being brought across in barges. In the course of quarrying at this point, a spring of drinkable water was discovered, which was a great piece of good fortune, as Colon is entirely unprovided with this necessary of life. When the embankment is completed, the quays will be 3,000 ft. long, and the mole which shelters them will be 656 ft. long, and (on an average) 377 ft. wide. One covered wharf is now ready for use.

The makeshift condition of all arrangements before the commencement and pending the completion of the Christopher Columbus Embankment entailed in the earlier stages of the work immense additional labor on all concerned, a fatigue which cost the life of the first engineer, M. Etienne. At present matters are gradually coming into order; but the necessity of utilizing every spot of firm ground as fast as it is formed (irrespective of the final plan for the position of dwellings, establishments, railway lines, etc.) must for some time still cause inconvenience and frequent alterations. A double row of houses for employees has been erected along the embankment, and named Charles de Lesseps street, and as they are built upon wholesome soil, and open to the sea breezes, they are expected to be healthy.

The dredging of the harbor has not made much progress, as little work could be done until the mole was sufficiently advanced to afford shelter to the dredgers; and at the time of writing the marine dredger supplied by Lobnitz, of Garelock, had only just arrived, and was not yet in action. Great results are expected from this machine, which is 180 ft. long, 25 ft. wide, and 11 ft. deep. The engines (one of which drives the chain of buckets, and the other the screw) are of 250 horsepower, and she has safely crossed the Atlantic by herself. A similar dredger is to be despatched from the same establishment to Panama, and the task of those who have to take her round the Horn is not to be envied.

The bay off the embankment has already been so far deepened that there is a free channel up to the mouth of the canal. At this point the work is taken up by a firm of American contractors, who have undertaken to excavate the canal as far as Gatun. So far, however, they have not fulfilled their engagements as to the time of beginning the work, and it may fairly be doubted that they will fulfil them as to its termination.

Turning now to the other or Pacific end of the canal we find the principal offices of the company are located in a building which was formerly the Grand Hotel of Panama, and was bought for £40,000. On the 1st of April the actual number on the staff was: Workmen employed on the line, 6,158; agents engaged on the Isthmus, 160; and agents contracted for in France, 161; or a total of 6,469. The laborers are Columbians, Martinicans, and Jamaicans, the latter outnumbering the two former in the proportion of 4,500 to 1,658. At present 600 workmen are employed in the neighborhood of the offices, building roads, laying out gardens, leveling mounds, and the like, and it is expected that such work, together with the erection of the central stables and central hospital, will be completed at the end of this year. The contract for the first section on the Pacific side, from Pedro Miguel to Rio Grande, has been let to the Franco-American Trading Company, who have not as yet commenced work. Their machinery is being completed in the United States, and they are supposed to put the dredges in motion in July. The quantities of material to be removed will amount to 8,616,000 cubic metres, and the price to be paid is 26 cents the cubic metre for earth, with special rates for

rock. The contractors are to hand over their portion of the canal completed in two years at a cost of £250,000.

In the next section of Paraiso a large amount of preliminary work has been accomplished in the way of workshops, stores, offices, and cottages, there being 415 laborers engaged in this way. The actual excavation is expected to begin in November, and in the meantime care is being taken to provide sufficient and healthy shelter for the men, the plan adopted being to build the huts on four posts and thatch them with palm leaves, so that there shall be ample ventilation both below and above.

In the summit section of Culebra, all the machinery has been erected on the spot by English and American mechanics. The excavators, ten in number, are of American manufacture, being of the Otis and Osgood types. There are also on the ground 10 locomotives, 300 wagons, several cranes and steam pumps, 450 tons of steel rails, 2 portable engines, 100 Decauville wagons, and 2,000 metres of rails. The excavator tracks are nearly all laid down, and many sidings for trucks connecting with the main line of the Panama Railway are completed. The laborers number nearly 700. The contract amounts to 3,500,000 cubic metres, at 60 cents per metre for the first million, and 55 cents for the remainder, the total cost, with rock blasting, being £450,000.

The next section, that of Emperador, reveals the most substantial progress of any. A convenient town has been built in the French style and there have been laid 66,000 metres of rails, 7,000 sleepers for excavators, 21,000 for ordinary tracks, and 50 switches and crossings. Already 13 excavators, 2 engines, 8 cranes, and 400 wagons are ready for work, and 100,000 cubic metres of earth have been removed. The total amount included in the contract for this section is 3,000,000 cubic metres, the price being \$1.75 for the first 500,000, \$1.15 for the next 1,800,000, and 90 cents for the remaining 700,000, or £715,000 in all. The principal feature of the work in the next section is the building of a railway to the barrage of the River Chagres; all stone and earth excavated at this section will be conveyed to Gamboa by rail, to build the dam between the Cerro Cruz and Cerro Obispo. The barrage is to be constructed between these two hills, terminating at each end in the sides of the Cerros. Its length is 2,600 feet, and its height 100 feet, while its capacity is 660,000 cubic metres. This reservoir is intended to catch the storm water, and so prevent it from scouring out the channel of the canal. The greatest rainfall hitherto noted has been 80 centimetres in a month, which would give 720,000,000 cubic metres of water, and hence the greatest rise would never be able to overflow or even fill the barrage. There are 430 men at work on this portion of the undertaking.

ENGLISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

ALTHOUGH the month of November, which was the period originally fixed upon as the limit of the British occupation of Egypt, will be unable to witness the withdrawal of our troops from the Khedivial territories, it is the firm intention of Ministers to secure their removal before Parliament meets for a new session in February. The epidemic of cholera has unsettled the plans of Ministers by producing social anarchy and a sort of administrative white terror. But there is no reason to believe this visitation will last many weeks. Scourges of this kind are rapid in their disappearance when they have once begun to decline in virulence. A better feeling will then be found to have taken possession of the people; the confidence of the governing classes will be restored. We see no reason whatever to doubt the capacity of Gen. Wood to keep order with his Egyptian levies. He is held in high esteem by the troops he has organized. He is the Wallenstein of the Egyptian army. The Gendarmerie called into existence by Gen. Valentine Baker is another peace preservative factor, and may be expected to co-operate with the military force commanded by the brilliant Sir Evelyn Wood. Moreover, the Government of Egypt is too thickly studded with British administrators to try successfully to paralyse the institutions erected by Lord Dufferin. Any treachery of the kind would be promptly discovered, and as promptly punished, by the forces which, under the command of Sir Evelyn Wood, are nominally at the disposal of the Khedive, though really at the service of the British. What our Government has attempted—and the attempt is so novel that it deserves to be successful—is to obtain a moral dominance in Egypt, which in emergency may be sustained by a native Egyptian army and a native Egyptian police, acting under the direction of British officers. We shall see how the experiment will succeed. Meanwhile, all things being equal, it is definitely resolved by the powers that be in Downing street that the British army of occupation shall be withdrawn from a pestiferous country during the Parliamentary recess, whereupon Mr. Gladstone will, like Pontius Pilate, wash his hands of a dubious business.—*Broad Arrow.*

(From the Engineer, July 27, 1883.)

ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR.

THERE are very few who do not rejoice to see any misunderstanding between England and France come to an end. A war with France at the present time would be a calamity. The question, however, may well have suggested itself lately to many minds, whether a few years hence such a war would not be a still more serious matter if the navy of France continues to increase at its present rate. England, as an island, depends wholly on the food we grow ourselves and on what comes to our shores in ships. The former of these sources of supply has long become so inadequate to our wants that, if the latter can be stopped, England would be as surely starved out as was Paris in the winter of 1870-1871. It would be a magnificent operation of war, and doubtless an experiment which the naval and

military foreign critics would watch with much interest.

The supply of food by our merchant ships depends much, of course, on the relative powers of our own navy and that of our enemy; but not so much on the bare question of whether our fleet, as a whole, can dispose of the one opposed to it, as on the powers of our ships when dispersed and acting singly. We cannot contemplate an enemy gathering an inferior fleet, to be disposed of by ours in a single blow. We know that the line of action which has commended itself to foreign officers—notably those of Russia—is to avoid our men-of-war and strike at our merchant ships. In 1875 the number of our trading ships appear to have been 19,991, of which 17,231 were sailing ships and 2,760 were steamers. Each of these—especially each of the steamers—takes repeated trips during the year, so that we may reckon on a very large proportion of the above having to run the gauntlet through water infested by an enemy's cruisers during the first three months of a war. We do not wish to make any extravagant supposition. We will admit, for the sake of argument, that we have some merchantmen who could generally escape fairly from any man-of-war that hove in sight, and might be rendered too formidable to be dealt with by any light cruiser likely to be sufficiently swift to overhaul them. For the rest we suppose that we should have a certain number of powerful swift armorclads seeking the enemy's warships, to whom some of the slower vessels might fall a prey. On the other hand, we presume—and Mr. Barnaby's paper favors the presumption—that some of our slower ironclads would accompany fleets of merchant ships as convoys. This last leaves greater freedom to the French men-of-war to cruise in search of unprotected ships, and there remains a great mass of trade that appears as if it must be stopped, and an enormous amount of suffering would follow. How wide a difference exists between the present state of things and that in the time of the war with the first Napoleon, may be seen by quoting a few statistics. The population of England in 1811 was 9,551,888; Scotland, 1,805,688; Ireland, 5,937,856; Wales, 611,788. The total may have been about 18½ millions, including army, navy, etc., which then amounted to about 640,500. In 1871 the total population, including small islands, was 31,817,108 and in 1881 it was 35,246,633.

The quantity of food produced in the country varies comparatively little; what, therefore, was only a supplementary supply in the beginning of the century is now our main source of food. It may be asked, however, whether we are not merely pointing out an unavoidable evil. Perhaps in a greater or less degree our supplies must fail us in war, still much may be done to limit the probable evil. Mr. Barnaby suggested the following questions: (1) Whether England should build monsters of power and speed, offering the advantages of concentration of force, enabling powerful and quick blows to be struck regardless of cost; (2) Whether we could keep an enemy's ships in by blockading her ports; (3) Whether unarmored men-of-war should be built such as could compete with the newest and swiftest merchant ships, or whether these latter ships themselves could not be rendered formidable in time of war; (4) What would be the part played by the fast gun and torpedo ship; (5) Ought we to have the heaviest guns possible or not? To us two or three classes of vessels appear specially necessary. We need a certain small number of monsters of crushing power to watch the entrance of harbors containing hostile men-of-war, and we need some vessels, possibly merchant steamers, with the highest speed attainable, to play the part of frigates in supplying information. Doubtless all heavily clad ships might be valuable as convoys, but without dogmatizing as to such points, we would venture to hope that the subject may receive more earnest attention than it appears to have hitherto attracted.

ACCIDENT TO AN ENGLISH VESSEL.

ON the evening of June 6 the *Audacious* and *Cleopatra* were about to anchor for the night at the mouth of the Yangtze river, both ships going at the rate of ten knots over the ground at the time, the tide being in their favor and exceedingly strong, when the *Audacious*, gliding with her port bilge along the side of a mud bank heeled over to starboard in a rather alarming manner. The ward room and the gun room officers were then at dinner, and every one ran away from the table, whilst the dishes and plates were scattered all over the deck. A considerable amount of excitement was created amongst the blue jackets and marines, and they "cleared lower deck" with more than usual alacrity, so that the ladder hatchways were temporarily blocked. At this critical moment the chief engineer of the ship and the portion of his staff who were not on watch immediately rushed below to their stations, and closed all the watertight doors in a few seconds, with a coolness equal to that of their usual exercises. This act certainly redounds to the credit and discipline of the engine room department of the *Audacious*, as there was not a single stoker who missed his muster call on this occasion. During the time the ship was on shore and heeling over, the galley fire, or, more properly speaking, the fire in the officers' range, was shot out over the hearth and ignited some fat and debris into a broad sheet of flame, so much so that James Hickey, R.M.L.I., seeing the blaze and imagining the ship was in flames, tried to make his escape on deck by one of the ports on the mess deck, in which attempt he was followed by Samuel Cooper and Thomas Gaffrey. Hickey and Gaffrey were both swept away by the fierce tide and were drowned. Cooper was saved. Next morning the *Audacious* again touched the ground, and it was found that one of her anchor stocks was carried away. It is pleasing to know that all her watertight compartments were closed so efficiently. What a contrast this presents to some other ships when they got on shore or came into collision with another vessel!—*United Service Gazette.*

(Berlin Correspondence London Times, August 5.)

THE TING-YUEN.

Those who wish to watch the fluctuations of the quarrel between France and China would do well to fix their attention, not on Paris or Peking, but on the Pomoranian seaport of Stettin, at the mouth of the Oder. For here hangs the barometer which indicates, to the breadth of a hair, the state of the political atmosphere in the French and Chinese capitals. This political weather-glass is the German-built Chinese corvette, Ting-Yuen, or Everlasting Peace—a vessel which threatens to become an everlasting plague to the maritime population of Stettin in particular and the German public in general. For the last month or two the Ting-Yuen has been getting up and blowing off its steam. First of all, it was taken round to Kiel, and then steered back to Stettin. Then the German Government consented to its being worked out to China by a crew from the Imperial navy, intended to relieve the force on the Eastern station; but Prince Bismarck took alarm at the growing complication between France and China; he was determined that Germany, like England, should not be dragged into an Alabama difficulty, and the arrangement was prudently cancelled. All the stores of the Ting-Yuen were then sold off, and we were informed that the vessel would certainly not leave its moorings until every vestige of misunderstanding between France and China had vanished.

But though thus shut up within the Baltic, the Ting-Yuen was not idle or undemonstrative of its formidable powers. Furnished with a scratch crew from the German navy, and having on board the Chinese Ambassador to Germany, with a select and critical company of visitors, it was towed out to the roads of Swinemünde to show what it could do in the way of turret-gun firing. Your readers may remember the results of the experiment; how the crew and the visitors stuffed their ears with cotton and clung to rails and ropes while the monster cannon were being fired; how one man was knocked down by the shock; how glass was smashed and furniture shattered and rails wrenched off; how the coal bunkers emptied themselves, like tiny volcanoes, on the deck; and how the vessel supplied the experimentalist on board with "splinters of itself in memory of the occasion."

Proud of the achievements of its Ironclad Colossus, and lulled into a mood of temporary confidence by the apparently favorable course of its negotiations with M. Tricou, the Chinese Government once more changed its mind, and telegraphed to Berlin to get the Ting-Yuen immediately ready for sea. Down accordingly to Stettin went his Excellency Li Fong Pao, and in a few days Everlasting Peace was manned by a miscellaneous crew, hurriedly gathered up from the streets and quays of Stettin. Five hundred repeating rifles, we were told, were on board; the necessary salt pork and the sauerkraut had all been stored, and this very day (Sunday) was fixed for the departure of the Ting-Yuen, which was to call at Plymouth for coals, when in came another telegram from Peking, directing it again to blow off its steam and pay off its crew, presumably until M. Tricou shows himself more amenable to Chinese arguments. And in awhile, perhaps, the Ting-Yuen will continue its turret practice. That the Ting-Yuen has at this particular time been directed to remain at Stettin, is regarded here as a confirmation of the telegram from Hong Kong in the *Times* the other day, stating that there is at present little prospect of a peaceful issue to the negotiations between France and China.

The destruction on the Island of Ischia, Bay of Naples, by an earthquake last month, has been followed by an outbreak of 15 volcanoes in the Island of Java, by which 75,000 lives are estimated to have been lost. The towns of Anjer, Tjiringine and Telokbelong have been destroyed by tidal waves caused by the volcanic eruptions; all the lighthouses in the Sunda Straits have disappeared, and where the mountain of Kramatan formerly stood the sea now flows. The aspect of the Sunda Straits is much changed, and navigation is dangerous. The loss of life among both Europeans and natives at North Bantam was enormous. The quarries at Merax have disappeared, and all the people of the place perished. The floating dock at the Island of Onrust, near Batavia, is adrift and is badly damaged. In Japan a new volcano has been formed; in Central America an old volcano, extinct for centuries, has burst into eruption; in South America, Cotopaxi has melted the accumulated snow on its lofty cone, and begun to send forth fire and ashes; in Europe the giant Etna has recently partly aroused itself to activity, and since the disaster at Ischia, Vesuvius has been giving indications of an impending eruption. Altogether, Captain Dutton, of the Ordnance Corps, who is making a study of volcanoes, will find abundant material for an additional chapter to the work he is preparing to publish.

A lamentable occurrence is reported on the Mayumba River, not far from Ponta Negro, by which two officers of Her Majesty's gunboat *Stork* and a civilian lost their lives. The *Stork*, which is commanded by Lieutenant and Commander Arthur Blennerhasset, and which arrived on the west coast of Africa a few months since, had been ordered south to St. Paul de Louanda, and on her way thither she called in at the place mentioned. The officers met with a cordial reception from Mr. Frenslau, factory agent, under whose auspices a sporting trip on the Mayumba was arranged. Mr. Frenslau, Lieut. Blennerhasset, Lieut. Henry Locke, and Mr. Robert Anderson, surgeon of the *Stork*, were together in a boat when they were attacked by a hippopotamus. The animal, probably wounded, and thus infuriated, made a ferocious and determined onslaught on the boat, and all the efforts of the occupants to beat it off were unavailing. The struggle was a fierce one, and in the end the boat was swamped and capsized, and all the occupants were thrown struggling into the water. With great difficulty, Lieut. Blennerhasset was saved, but Lieut. Locke, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Frenslau were all three drowned.

THE STATE TROOPS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE SIXTH NEW YORK BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

The 6th Battery, Capt. L. L. Olmstead, went into camp at Unadilla, Otsego county, on Thursday, August 16, and remained there eight days. The camp, in honor of the Adjutant-General of the State, was named Camp Farnsworth. It is located on a river flat of about thirty acres, on the banks of the Susquehanna and laid out with four streets, with flag-staff at headquarters, in front of which was the parade ground. It was composed of forty wall tents and two hospital tents, the latter used for headquarters. The battery consists of four 3-inch ordnance guns and caissons, with a complete outfit of harness and horse equipments. The cannoniers and drivers are armed with the artillery sabre. A change should be made in this respect, and revolvers substituted for the older weapon. The following schedule of duties was carried out daily during the encampment, except on the Sunday, when drills were suspended, and only guard mounting, inspection of quarters and dress parade took place: 5.10 A. M., reveille; 5.20, assembly; 5.30, stable call; 5.45, drill call; 7.30, breakfast; 8.15, sick call, inspection of camp and quarters; 8.30, drill, guard mounting; 11.30, recall; 12 M., dinner; 1 P. M., first sergeant's call; 3 P. M., drill call; 5.45, supper; 6.15, dress parade; sunset, retreat; 9.45, tattoo; 10.30, taps. Rations, furnished from the hotel, were issued on the camp ground in the large mess-tent. Mounted drills by platoon and section were held daily. The battery was inspected on Wednesday, the 22d, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Brigadier-General Philip Briggs, Inspector-General of the State. The General had previously been upon the ground incognito, in civilian dress, and taken an observation of the camp unknown to the men, no one saluting him. Precisely at 10 o'clock he came up in the field officially, accompanied by the battery commander, the men being at their pieces. He was received with the prescribed salute of eleven guns. The battery was then exercised in the manual of the piece, limbered and unlimbered, and the entire school of the soldier dismounted, firing by piece, platoon and battery, in the mechanical manoeuvres of changing wheels, mounting and dismounting piece, mounting and dismounting carriage and limber; school of the battery, dismounted; and school of the soldier, mounted, school of the driver and school of the battery. The corps was then inspected and mustered, dismounted; muster being followed by an inspection of quarters, knapsacks and haversacks, and of the infantry-arms, (Remington rifles) and cartridge boxes with which they have been recently supplied by the State. 61 rank and file were mustered and everything was found in complete order, eliciting the commendations of General Briggs. At 6.30 P. M., the Battery, formed as a battalion of four companies, marched on for dress parade, making a favorable impression in the new State service uniform, with white helmets topped with red plumes, and marching with a precision and executing the manual of arms in a manner which would put many of the infantry organizations of the National Guard to the blush.

The social aspects of the encampment were of a very pleasant character. The town was gaily decorated on the arrival of the battery and they were received with an address of welcome by Rev. Mr. Rider, of the Methodist Church, happily responded to, with the thanks of the battery, by Capt. Olmstead. On the Sunday which occurred during the encampment, Mr. Rider held services there at 3 P. M. The same day three wagon-loads of delicious viands were sent to the camp for a banquet by the citizens of Unadilla, the ladies of the town officiating as table waiters. In the evening the battery, accompanied by their band, attended service at the Presbyterian Church. The band, composed of regularly enlisted men, gave an open-air concert on the camp ground every evening after dress parade. On Wednesday evening a well-enjoyed reception was given by the citizens to the battery. Camp was broken on Thursday, Aug. 23d, and arrived at Binghamton. The battery, parading as infantry, were met at the depot and escorted to their armory by the 20th Separate Company (Binghamton City Guard). The people of Unadilla treated the corps with every hospitality, and expressed earnest hopes that it would repeat its visit by encamping there next year, complimenting highly the orderly conduct of the men. The 6th Battery was, last year, officially reported to headquarters as "the best in the State," and hopes to retain that reputation. No sickness occurred during the encampment except comparatively trifling complaints, but a number of the men suffered with sore feet from drilling.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE WISCONSIN ENCAMPMENT.

Bright and beautiful as was the weather which made the encampments of the Light Squadron at Milwaukee and the 1st Infantry at Jaccsville so enjoyable, it was even outdone by that which greeted the 3d Regiment. The beautiful valley of Sparta was never lovelier than during the past week, when the white tents dotting the level prairie land looked all the whiter against their background of forest covered heights, and sunny days and moonlit nights made camp life a charm.

The 3d Regiment assembled early on Monday, the 20th, each company on arriving marching promptly to the camp on the Fair Grounds a little west of town. By Tuesday the regular routine of battalion drills (two a day), officers' school, dress parades and guard mounting was in full force, guard being mounted every twelve hours in order to make all officers and men as familiar with the ceremony as possible.

Nine companies were present in camp, running the aggregate well up above 450. Field, staff and company officers were on hand almost to a man, and set to work with a will. Camp was laid out with tactical correctness, though the guard tent had to be established on the right flank because of the main road entering the grounds from that direction, and good water was abundant, most arrangements of the companies satisfactory, and the spirit and disposition of the command excellent.

Colonel Moore took personal charge of all drills and practical instruction, and Lieut. Colonel Parker was placed at the head of the officers' school, and both gentlemen had their hands full. With excellent material both among officers and men the 3d has had next to no experience as a battalion organization, and this is its first regimental encampment. Naturally, there was much "greenness" among many of the companies, but far more earnestness and desire to learn. From the very outset the necessity of a State service uniform was more than ever apparent. Several companies had nothing but the dark blue, buff trimmed, broad-padded swallow-tailed absurdity that has long since become obsolete as a garment among professional soldiers. And to see men lolling around camp with this thing thrown loose or unbuttoned, or yawning at battalion drill under their black helmets and padding was pitiable. Four or five com-

panies had their cool and soldierly fatigue dress of army blue and looked more serviceable at all times in consequence.

Discipline in camp was well maintained from first to last. Salutes and military courtesies were not as general and by no means as accurate as they should have been, but it was a noticeable fact to the practiced eye that the rank and file wanted to be soldierly and respectful, and would have been glad to salute any and every officer had they felt at all sure that they were doing it in a soldierly way. Inquiry developed the fact that few companies had ever been taught the salute with the hand, and the company commanders would do well to drop muskets for a quarter of an hour next drill night and teach their men the meaning of par. 18 and the mysteries of pages 344-5 6, Infantry Tactics, besides learning them thoroughly themselves.

Guard and sentinel duty was faithfully, if not accurately performed. Your correspondent observed with much pleasure the close attention of officers and non-commissioned officers to instructions received, and the prompt response of corporals to the calls of the sentries. Salutes were scrupulously rendered by sentinels, and though often marred by ignorance of the rank of the officers they honored, and by the fact that they faced towards the officer and not outwards, the sentinels showed a commendable determination to neglect no civility required from them.

Adjutant-General Chapmatt was present in camp throughout the week, and busily occupied in instructing his fine class in signalling. Lieut. Burdick, of the Lake City Guard, with a detachment of eight non-commissioned officers and privates, have been given a very careful course on the subject, and exhibited great proficiency in this useful acquirement. Signal stations were established on the neighboring bluffs, and morning and evening the flags were waving their messages across the valley to the great admiration of the spectators, most of whom had never seen anything of the kind. Thursday and Friday Colonel King, of the Governor's staff, conducted officers' school, and freely criticized errors or ununiform methods on the part of the officers of the regiment. Both lectures were listened to with marked attention, and much improvement in saluting, handling of the sword, and commanding subdivisions, was noted at Friday's review and parade as the result.

Early on Friday the Governor of Wisconsin arrived upon the ground, accompanied by Generals Watrous and Palmer, and Colonel Morley of the staff; also Colonel Britton and Adjutant Newman of the 1st Infantry. General Fairchild was also of the party—a guest whom Wisconsin men can never tire of making welcome.

Review, inspection, and muster took place during the afternoon—the former received by the Governor, the latter conducted by Gen. Chapman and Col. King. Dress parade, wound up the military exercises of the day, and a grand reception to the Governor and Staff filled up the evening.

Rigid criticism of so new an organization is manifestly unfair, but some few hints may not be out of place. There was much unsteadiness, gazing about and raising of hands in ranks on the part of the enlisted men during the different ceremonies, but this was confined mainly to new companies. Errors made by officers on review and Friday's dress parade were mainly due to nervousness, for they had been fully and carefully "coached" on both ceremonies. The colors did not drop sufficiently in salute to the Governor either when in line or in passing in review. The "ruffles" should have been played by all the drums in the band and field music instead of one alone. The band should not halt and sound the ruffles at the left of the line at dress parade, and should strike up promptly at the command, "march," of either colonel or adjutant when marching in review or at guard-mounting; also when officers march to the front at dress parade.

At inspection a large number of coats were noticed not buttoned throughout. Waist belts often hung loosely, and below the buttons at the back; heads were drooped forward and not held erect; this, too, in some of the oldest and best companies. There is admirable material throughout the 3d, but setting up drill is badly needed to correct faults in carriage both in and out of ranks.

The sergeant-major and two or three of the 1st sergeants attracted the attention and praise of the inspecting officers by their sharp, soldierly, and thorough performance of duty, and despite the novelty of the situation and the "greenness" above referred to, there was a great deal of painstaking and earnest work done that is deserving of great credit. Next week the 2d Infantry encamps at Fon-du-Lac.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE OHIO ENCAMPMENT.

The 8th Regiment and 6th Battery, O. N. G., and the Canton Cadets, have encamped six days, Aug. 14 to 20, near Canal Dover. The camp was on the site of old Camp Meigs of '61 to '65 fame, and since that time used as a fair ground. It is well watered and has a fine drill ground, but is devoid of shade, which seemed to cause some sickness. There was an unusual amount of sickness among the officers this encampment. During the greater part of the week the heat was great and the tents were hot—very much hotter than the rooms the men occupy at home. Comparing the health of this camp with that of the 14th the week before, during similar weather, we certainly notice a difference in favor of tenting in the shade. The citizens of Canal Dover deserve especial mention for the warm welcome and courteous treatment, amounting to an ovation, extended to the regiment. Few regiments are so fortunate in their social relations with citizens in the vicinity of camp. The influence for good is evident; the conduct of the men was above that of any previous encampment, and the command broke camp feeling as never before, that to be a National Guardsman was an honor.

The following field and staff were on duty: Col. A. L. Conger, Major Geo. R. Gyger, Surg. A. C. Belden, Surg. B. B. Brashar of the 6th Battery; Adj. E. F. Taggart, Q. M. Jos. Myers, Chaplain J. C. Kauffman, Com. Serg. G. W. Kummer, Q. M. Sergt. Jas. Taggart, Sergt.-Maj. A. A. Bartlett, Band Master E. O. York, and File Maj. W. Riehl. The lieutenant-colonel, Shurtliff, and assistant surgeon were absent.

The regiment has six companies, and the 6th Battery, Capt. J. O. Ewart, is considered as part of the regiment. The regiment proper took about three hundred men to camp. The Canton Cadets, of Canton, a fine organization of young men, camped with the regiment, and took part as a company, doing themselves much credit by their excellent behavior and fine drilling. The 8th has not been in camp for two years, and are somewhat rusty in battalion work, but did quite well. The men did their work in better shape than the officers. Two guard mounts were held each day, morning and evening, and each relief stood one hour, the object being more thorough instruction in guard work. The camp was surrounded by a tall board fence and the number of guards few, hence the plan a good one and gave satisfactory results.

The 6th Battery took a half day to target practice, using a six pound rifled bronze gun and round shot of their own moulding. The target used was a red blanket at half a mile. After a few experimental shots, hits and close shots were frequent. This work is in the right direction.

On Sunday afternoon Company D, of Wooster, gave an exhibition drill for the benefit of the band, an admission fee to the grounds being charged. Company D has no rival in the National Guard of Ohio. The company appeared in their elegant dress uniform with 24 men in line, under command of Capt. Ogden. First came the setting up exercises, then the manual complete, a number of company moves followed by a smart fancy drill. All gone through with as only the finest organizations can execute them. This company is especially strong in the firing, no company in the Union can excel them in that work. Company D is composed of enthusiastic and intelligent young men, who have drilled three nights a week for over two years. After this drill came a review and dress parade, as closing battalion work for the encampment. The formations were prompt, manual fair, and alignments in review generally good, those of Companies D, B, and the Cadets the best. The Captain of the first company forgot to salute as he passed the reviewing officers, and a lieutenant lately promoted from a sergeant, retained the sergeant's salute. A most excellent life and drum corps from New Philadelphia assisted at these ceremonies.

Camp was broken Monday morning, and all returned home well pleased, and the verdict "best camp of all" was given. Col. Younger is very popular, and as much can be said of Major Gyer, whose strong point is battalion drill.

We close with a criticism common with the 14th Regiment, viz: no skirmish or target work. F. G. S.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE PENNSYLVANIA ENCAMPMENTS.

The general appearance of the camps this year was excellent. The ground was naturally adapted to the purpose, but little policing was required, and the sanitary condition was fairly good, especially surrounding the cook houses; at the same time, the servants and cooks (hired for the week only) lack conception of the military idea of policing a camp. In the 3d Brigade, the mess tent refuse of the 4th, 9th, and 13th Regiments had in part been deposited in the sinks. This was also noticed in the encampments of both the 1st and 2d Brigades, but not to so great an extent. Our inspection of the 3d Brigade was made, however, at noon, when the cook houses and sinks were probably at their worst. By the time we reached the 8th and 12th Regiments there was an improvement, the sinks having just been covered. In the 2d Brigade, with some of the commands, but little fault could be found in the beginning, but throughout, instead of an improvement being made from day to day, the longer the sinks were used the less attention was paid to them. The 10th and 15th Regiments had the best arrangements, but the 14th was in the best condition. In the 1st Brigade, empty flour barrels, sunk half way into the ground, were used, and gave general satisfaction. The ground around was clean, and for a camp of short duration they are excellent. The health of the men continued good from first to last; no official report has as yet been forwarded from brigades, but it is known that but few cases were so severe as to require treatment in hospital. The cost to the State for subsistence was, as near as can be ascertained at this writing, 20c. per man per day. The idea in Pennsylvania appears to be to bring everything down to a service basis, and the component parts of the ration were nearly the same as established for issue in the Army. It is clearly evident that the men, being accustomed to a different kind of food, crave a variety. The cry of not enough, frequently heard in the beginning of an encampment, changes afterwards to "we are getting more now." It would seem that the ration not only fails to satisfy the taste but at first to appease the appetite, made unusually hearty by out-door life.

The men were pleased this year on account of having to do but little stone picking, trench digging, in fact little policing, except around their own quarters; give them a variety of food and they will be better pleased.

Notwithstanding that Pennsylvania last year at Greedmoor won most of the valuable prizes, it is a well known fact that outside of the 13th Regiment but little attention had been paid to rifle practice, and that the credit was due to the regiment rather than to the State. It was hoped that it would stimulate other commands to practice. A few more men than usual are reported as having qualified, some of them in a questionable way; this is so far the only visible effect. There was a little practice in the 2d Brigade and several matches shot in the 1st and 3d Brigades; other than this no attention was paid to practice in camp.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

In accordance with the law in Pennsylvania the annual inspection of the troops is made by the Adjutant General. Superficial as were the inspections in past years, considering that upon them, without regard to duty performed through the year, was found the company "figure of merit" between the past and the inspection this year there is no comparison. In the 1st Brigade the 1st Regiment came on the field at 7.30 a. m., and by 1 o'clock the 1st, 2d, 6th and 3d Regiments Battalion State Fencibles, Independent Company Gray Irregulars, in all 41 infantry companies; Battery A and City Troop Cavalry had been reviewed and inspected. Not one piece out of five (it appeared like one in ten) was handled. Neat, soldierly men, and men slouchy and dirty were all passed alike; no doubt to the satisfaction of the latter, but to the disgust of the former. The general appearance of the Brigade was excellent. The passage in review by the several commands was as usual noted for good, bad and indifferent salutes. The step was generally steady, and distances with few exceptions well maintained. Field music was posted on the flanks of companies and also in rear of the column. The criticism of the 1st Regiment, profiting by the JOURNAL's criticism on the spring inspection, had their cornet posted among the file closers. In inspecting the Company Gray Irregulars (colored) the correct form for an inspection of a single company was not carried out. In appearance the company held its own with the best. More time was taken in the 3d Brigade, and the inspection was less hurried. Comparatively speaking, the 9th and 12th Regiments were quite rigidly inspected. The Brigade always presents a solid, soldierly appearance; the physique, especially of the 4th and 9th Regiments, being excellent. For several years the 8th has had the highest average in the Division, and in general appearance, knowledge of duties, etc., during inspection several of its companies would be difficult to surpass. As in the 1st Brigade errors were frequent, among others the 12th Regiment after passing in review was halted before being wheeled into line, and the Adjutant as the inspector approached brought his sword to the first motion of present. The passage in review was very fair, though several commands lost distance; the 13th especially when wheeled into line showed wide gaps.

In the 2d Brigade the 15th Regiment was the first to be inspected and committed an error almost at the beginning, the drum-major failing to wheel on the band after passing the reviewing officer. Nearly every man's piece was handled, yet the inspection was more or less superficial. The 14th Regiment followed, the drum-major making the same error; the regiment looked well, men being of good size and companies large. To save time and on account of the heat, probably, instructions had been given for the battalion to

halt immediately after passing in review and to prepare for inspection, but company commanders did not appear to understand, and having lost distance were not prepared for the command "rear open order." This will apply to every command on the field. The 16th Regiment followed, making in many respects the finest appearance, but as the inspection progressed the speed of the inspector increased, and pieces after pieces were passed without handling. The 10th Regt. next in order, made only a fair show; the colonel made a great deal of noise, but somehow he failed to infuse fire into his men. This ended the inspection for the first day. Though the commands so far inspected had previous warning of the hour, from some cause the first notification given to the 5th Regiment the next day was that the inspector was ready on the ground; in half an hour the regiment reported. Ranks were not quite as full as heretofore, but the passage was made in good style. This regiment has stood first in the brigade for three years past, and was second in the division last year. The weather was very warm, none felt, but a few men were slightly affected and sought the shade. Next and last was the 18th Regiment. A fair passage was made, and the men were fairly steady, though the heat immediately began to tell on them—a greater number being overcome than in the other five regiments combined. During the year the regiment has fallen off considerably. 373 officers and men were reported on inspection, but we doubt if up to the day more than 300 could have been mustered in the eight companies.

To judge from the handling of the pieces, there are more new recruits than old members throughout the division. In individual cases the piece was well brought up, but when returned to the order, it was rarely steadied with the left hand; polished brasses were occasionally noticed. In some of the commands white collars were worn, and, of course, soon became soiled and unsightly. In others an inch or so of blue shirt was shown above the collar of the coat and the effect was much better. Accoutrements were fairly adjusted, except officers' waist belts; many of those were awry and those of the staff were no exception. Nothing gives to an officer a more slouchy appearance. The commands were inspected fully equipped in heavy marching order, canteens, haversacks, blankets, and knapsacks, with overcoats rolled. No inspection was made of boxes and knapsacks were not unslung. What was the use, under the circumstances, of ordering out the men in the hot sun loaded like pack horses, when an inspection of knapsacks, etc., in quarters would have been as legitimate, we could not understand.

An inspection so superficially made can have but one effect—to make all indifferent, careless, and unsoldierly. It has been the practice, heretofore, to give a company average to every company based upon numbers present, general appearance, discipline, etc. If this is attempted this year it will do more good work, yet if it is not done the incentive to companies to excel will be wanting. It is possible that an inspection of equipments, made during the spring by the Inspector-General, will be made to answer in lieu of a rigid one during the encampment, but it is said that the inspector left many armories in the interior of the State, no wiser than when he entered. The average, for numbers present, can be made, but this will be the worst feature. It will result to the pernicious practice of substituting and recording only for the encampment. It offers a premium for dishonest practices and for perjury; the wonder is that the crop is not larger.

THE GUARD AS A WHOLE.

With one or two exceptions, regiments in the Second and Third Brigades, are never brought together for drill except at camp. Being in need of it so much, they should make the most of their opportunity. In the Second Brigade battalion drills were had by the several commands at least once a day. Close column on first division, right in front and change direction by the flank were the favorite movements, and were repeated time after time. An advance on line was frequently executed, notably by the 5th Regiment. Centre forward, was attempted by several commands, but was crude in execution. A few additional movements were fairly executed. The rank and file are willing to learn and take pleasure in executing a movement correctly, but apparently lose heart at the blunders of their field and line officers. While in the camp of the Third Brigade we only saw the 8th Regiment in the loadings and firing; the fire, with the exception of once or twice, was delivered very irregularly, the 12th Regt. sent drilling in the school of the battalion, skirmishing by battery, and company skirmishing. Company drill was not included, the supposition being that this had been attended to in the armories. Probably this regiment was harder drilled than any other in camp this summer. To carry out the programme there was a drill of an hour and a half previous to the Governor's review. In the other commands company drills were frequent; like in the 13th, these should be attended to in the armories. A skirmish drill by one of the companies of the 8th, by brigade, was very fair. In the camp of the First Brigade only from Saturday until Monday evening we saw no drills. Later, we are informed, two brigade drills took place, and battalion drills were frequent though interfered with on two days by rain. All in all drills were not so frequent, however, in the several camps as their importance demanded.

As a whole the National Guard appears to advantage. On review it makes an imposing spectacle, though the personnel in many commands is not as good as it was a year or two ago. To those who know what constitutes a good command, however, a mere passage in review amounts to but little. The instruction of the individual soldier is neglected, and he shows no signs of improvement, at least the improvement is not commensurate with the annual State expenditure for the maintenance of the Guard. Guard duty was most poorly done; the impression appears to prevail that the ceremony of guard mounting, is the most important part of the duty, and instruction beyond this is very limited.

The fault is entirely with the officers. Less frolicking and more attention paid to duties would command from the men more respect. Remove the incentive to show a big company without regard to its efficiency and fewer men would be enlisted only for the occasion, with the promise that little or no duty would be asked of them. Of course there are exceptional commands, but these are exceptions only because the inspection visitors of their commands are exceptional and strive to do their duty. When not on duty military courtesy was at a discount not alone among the men, but officers did not observe it among themselves, the company officers being the most negligent in this respect. Among the superior officers there is, except in a few instances, no lack of enthusiasm and of diligence in the performance of duties, but when it is not observed it is misdirected from want of experience. Of theory there is no lack, but practical knowledge is wanting. Another thing, the superior officers appear to have no conception of company or regimental management. They lack experience in this, also; unnecessary demands are made upon the company officers as well as upon the men, and clerical work is both onerous and complicated, all of which tends to drive the best out of the service and make old members scarce. The instruction of the individual soldier becomes more important every year. This is lost sight of, and every effort is directed to making the soldier well in body. He is taught to dig pits, pick stones and then they try to teach him to subvert on Army road, but the military proficiency of the regular is neglected, and this will continue until a better and more uniform system of instruction is devised and enforced and the service made more attractive.

New Jersey.—The Department of New Jersey of the Grand Army of the Republic will have a summer encampment under canvas at Princeton Junction from Sept. 5 to

Sept. 8. Guard mounting, company and battalion drills, dress parade and other military exercises will form a part of each day's programme. The 4th and 6th Regiments, N. G. S. N. J., will participate.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Col. Wellington, commanding 1st Regiment, in directing Lieut. W. O. Porry to take command of Co. F, gives the following order: Lieut. Porry will institute vigorous measures for the retirement from the company of that element which is known to exist of disinterested membership, and of obtaining a class of recruits who will work for advancing the company's social and military interests. He will at once make application for authority to act as recruiting officer. Favorable results from radical work in the direction indicated will alone warrant an election for officers of higher grade.

An order of this sort would also work well in other quarters.

NEW YORK.

1st Lieut. W. W. Harrold assumes command of the 3d Battery, during the absence of Capt. Raquin, till Sept. 14, and directs the battery to report at W. C. Boylan's establishment, 135 Grand Street, N. Y., to be measured for the new State uniform. (We would call Lieut. Harrold's attention to the fact that this order should be signed by himself in person, he being "the undersigned," who assumes command of the battery. As it reads, it is 1st Sergeant W. J. Baugher (who signs by order of Lieut. Harrold) who assumes command of the battery. How is it that battery and company orders in the National Guard are signed by the 1st Sergeants? Such orders concern the whole personnel of the organization, which include the Lieutenants, and is it proper that these should receive orders from a 1st Sergeant, an enlisted man?)

The 2d Division has received orders for muster and inspection as follows: 17th Regt. Co., at Flushing, Sept. 24, at 2.30 p. m.; 3d Battery, Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 2.30 p. m.; Commanding Officers and Staffs of the 3d and 4th Brigades, at their Headquarters, Monday, October 1, at 8 p. m.; 32d Regiment, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 2.30 p. m.; 23d Regiment, Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2.30 p. m.; 14th Regiment, Wednesday, Oct. 10, at 2.30 p. m.; 47th Regiment, Thursday, Oct. 11, at 10 a. m., upon ground suitable for field maneuvers. Inspection will be in fatigue or State service uniform (where troops possess the latter) in heavy marching order, blankets in knapsack and overcoat rolled on top.

The 12th Regiment has been ordered to Greedmoor for second general practice on Thursday, Sept. 6, assembling at the armory at 6.45 a. m. Col. Orger calls the attention of the regiment to the position in rifle practice heretofore maintained by the 12th, being second in the State last year, and the honor of having three of its members on the American Military Team which lately met the British Volunteers at Wimbledon. He trusts that the record of 1883 will be fully equal to that of last year, and that every member of the regiment will perform the duty at Greedmoor.

The regiment has been measured for the State service uniform, and every man is expected to be equipped with the same by the annual inspection, Oct. 4.

Marksmen's Scores.—12th N. Y., June 28, 1883.—Major J. H. Jones, 30; Adj. W. H. Murphy, 29. Co. A.—Priv. O. A. Burdman, 26; Priv. J. Frank, 35. Co. B.—Priv. G. Luman, 26. Co. F.—Sgt. G. D. Gaillard, 31; Priv. S. Richardson, 27. Co. G.—Capt. W. H. Kirby, 33; Q. M. Sgt. C. S. Shaw, 29; Sgt. S. Hilton, 25; Corp. J. B. Welch, 30; 1st Sgt. E. J. Harvey, 29; Corp. J. Clark, 25; Priv. E. Nelson, 26. Co. H.—Capt. W. Content, 32; Q. M. Sgt. J. C. Blockley, 25; 1st Sgt. T. Kelly, 33; Sgt. J. McKnight, 26; Sgt. H. C. Lowe, 33; Corp. R. A. Blake, 29; Priv. B. L. Thomas, 25; Priv. T. W. Clifford, 30. Co. I.—Capt. H. C. Aspinwall, 27; Sgt. R. L. Humphrey, 30; Sgt. J. D. Irwin, 26; Private G. Dromgoole, 25; Priv. F. O'Shea, 25. Co. K.—Sgt. E. L. Unbeck, 29; Corp. J. F. Huxco, 29.

13th Separate Company (Jamestown).—Sgt. G. F. Smith, 34; Sgt. J. Nordborg, 33; Corp. O. to Love, 33; Priv. C. J. Faust, 27; Priv. Frank Gustavson, 34; Priv. P. E. Johnson, 25; Priv. O. P. Lundahl, 26; Priv. Aug. A. O. m. s. 27; Priv. John C. Derby, 26.

9th Separate Company (Whitehall).—Sgt. C. G. Davis, 37; Priv. J. N. Baated, 29; Priv. R. M. Adams, 35; J. C. Hopson, 26; Priv. M. E. Wiley, 35; Priv. W. B. Travis, 27; Priv. W. C. Noyes, 35; Priv. Frank Cobb, 30; Priv. F. N. Gressvogh, 29; Priv. H. N. Knight, 35; Q. Sgt. R. A. Hall, 29; Priv. E. A. Smith, 29; Priv. O. M. Hotchkiss, 31.

74th Regiment, Aug. 23.—Colonel Wm. M. Bloomer, 39; Lieut. Wm. J. Sloan, 34; Sergt. Wm. J. Strong, 29; Capt. Wm. N. Smith, 31; Corporal George H. Small, 39; Private Wm. Dier, 23; Private W. N. Bokman, 25; Private Charles Orr, 25; Corporal Arthur Rockwood, 33; Private F. A. Vanuette, 26; Private O. A. Clark, 25; Private P. Hubart, 28; Private E. Heinrich, 35; Lieut. F. O. Downing, 29; Private L. G. Northrup, 39; Corporal G. R. Hawley, 31; Private A. H. Moore, 25; Private E. W. McCross, 29; Lt. Charles Oberst, 29; Lieut. C. F. E. Mingo, 25.

47th Regiment, Aug. 27.—Col. T. V. Tuttle, 35; Lieut.-Col. George Conover, 25; Capt. A. G. Brown, I. R. P., 36. Co. A.—Jas. McCormick, 30. Co. B.—Harvey Spencer, 26. Co. D.—Second Lieut. E. J. Clarry, 27; Corporal H. Bassett, 25. Co. F.—Capt. H. J. Richardson, 20; John F. Gould, 31. Co. G.—W. H. Salsort, 25. Co. H.—Capt. D. O. Sullivan, 27; Corporal N. A. Betts, 31; David C. Place, 25. Co. I.—Sergt. J. A. Morgan, 25; B. Kimber, 29; J. Pymen, 30.

Dates for Inspection and Muster—First Division.

1st Battery, at N. Y. City, Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 2 p. m.
2d Battery, at N. Y. City, Wednesday, Sept. 26, at 2 p. m.
11th Regiment, at N. Y. City, Friday, Sept. 28, at 2.30 p. m.
12th Regiment, at N. Y. City, Thursday, Oct. 4th, at 2.30 p. m.

22d Regiment, at N. Y. City, Friday, Oct. 5th, at 2.30 p. m.
8th Regiment, at N. Y. City, Monday, Oct. 8th, at 2.30 p. m.
69th Regiment, at N. Y. City, Tuesday, Oct. 8th, at 2.30 p. m.

The commanding officers and staffs of the 1st Division, 1st and 2d Brigades, at the armory of the 2d Battery, Thursday, Oct. 11th, at 8 p. m.

The complete report of the Adjutant-General for last year is out. It is a document of 495 pages with a great deal of interesting reading matter. We have not yet had time to make extracts.

Col. Austen's application for transportation of the 13th Regiment to Greedmoor for further rifle practice at the expense of the State has been denied by the Adjutant-General.

Gen. Farnsworth intends to issue a register of National Guard officers as soon after the 1st of January as possible in place of waiting for the publication of the annual report. It will be on the plan of the Army Register, and give service in National Guard of New York and other States as well as in Volunteers or Regular Army. This idea of the Adjutant-General is commendable, and will no doubt be welcomed by the Guard.

Neither the 69th nor the Bookelmann drumming out affairs

will be acted upon until the return of the Governor to Albany, probably during the latter part of next week.

The 69th regiment has been ordered to Creedmoor for second general practice on Monday, Sept. 3, at 6.30 A.M.

A full account of the recent Indianapolis Encampment will appear in our next week's issue.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. W.—All the information you desire in reference to the Medical appointments in the Army is contained in a printed "Memorandum," a copy of which you may, doubtless, procure on application to the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

C. asks: "Where is the proper place of the post surgeon, quartermaster, and other staff officers of a post at inspections, when the garrison is (as usual) composed of different commands?" Answer.—In letter from Headquarters of the Army, dated May 14, 1881, General Sherman decided as follows: "Inasmuch as the Tactics and Regulations are silent on this subject, we must refer to the 'usages of service.' The officers of the General Staff serving at military posts do not belong to the regiment or battalion, but constitute the Staff of the Commanding Officer. They will attend him on all reviews and inspections, will form in line three paces to the rear of the Commanding Officer, who may, at his discretion, require them to stand fast when he proceeds to make the inspection; or he may instruct one or more to accompany him, and the remainder to retain their positions at the post for review."

X. Y. Z. asks: "What is the pay of an Assistant Surgeon in the Army on first appointment?" Ans.—\$1,600 per annum, payable monthly, with quarters, and mileage (8 cents per mile) when traveling under orders.

F. T. asks: "Can a Light Battery soldier be detailed at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., for a term of instruction?" Ans.—It is not customary, and there is no precedent for it, we believe. Better consult your battery commander.

M. F. says: "Being under the age prescribed by law during the war, and wishing to escape the scrutiny of my parents, I entered the U. S. Naval Service, and was honorably discharged therefrom under an assumed name: what course is necessary to have the records corrected?" Ans.—An act of Congress could alone effect it.

INQUIRER asks: 1. Are there any vessels in the U. S. Navy (with the exception of the monitors) that are provided with iron armor to even the smallest extent? 2. About how old is the *Colorado*—is she an ironclad in any sense of the word? 3. Where is she stationed? 4. What is the weight of the largest shot fired by any gun in the American Navy, and the charge of powder for the same; also state whether it is a rifled or smooth-bore gun? Ans.—1. *Interpied*. A board has recently recommended to have her armor taken off, and turn her into an unarmored gunboat. The *Alarm* has three inches of armor plating on her bows, with a backing of one inch iron plating. 2. *Colorado* was commenced in 1885, and is in no sense of the word an ironclad. 3. She is the receiving ship at New York. 4. The shell and shot from the 15 inch smooth-bore gun; the shot weighs 450 pounds, the shell 352 pounds; battering charge, 100 pounds hexagonal; ordinary charge, 30 pounds cannon; the use of the battering charge is limited to 20 rounds with solid shot against ironclads at short range, say up to 300 yards.

COMTE DE CHAMBORD AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Count of Paris, the head of the House of Orleans, was born at Paris Aug. 24, 1838, and after completing his education in Germany, where he was taken with his brother, the Duke of Chartres, after the overthrow of Louis Philippe, he travelled extensively and then settled in England. His service in our war on the staff of McClellan is well known. For reasons, says the *Herald*, that it would be too long and purposeless to investigate he left the service in 1863 and retired to England, where he remained during the war of 1870-71. When the French Republic arose from the ruins of the Empire the Count of Paris was advised to renounce all ambitious projects which might tend to replace the House of Orleans on the throne of France. His private life after his return from America was singularly happy. In 1863 the Count married his cousin-german, the Princess Isabella, daughter of the Duc de Montpensier. He keeps a keen eye on the political situation, is by no means entirely hostile to the Republic, and it was even rumored in the early autumn of 1875 that he and the other members of the family were inclined to rally to the support of the new government. He devotes himself with the same assiduity which characterized him in Germany, in England and the United States to the study of social and economical questions. He is a tall, robust and gracious personage, noble in aspect and the observed of all observers, even when surrounded by celebrities. He wanders about the industrial quarters of Paris and enters into conversation with the workmen; passes his mornings in his library and his evenings with his children or in society, and

travels enough every year to keep his cosmopolitan spirit out of Paris ruts. He has three children, one of whom, the Duc d'Orleans, gives promise of decided genius.

The Count is known to this country by his admirable history of our civil war, which is rapidly approaching completion. Last February he was interviewed at his villa in Cannes by a correspondent of the *London News*, who publishes the following account of his visit:

"The Count de Paris' villa is without architectural pretensions. It is formed of two white square houses—Siamese twins in stone and mortar—which are united on the ground floor by a narrow passage glazed on both sides throughout its length. The interior of the sitting room house, or the one furthest from the entrance to the grounds, is comfortable and elegantly furnished. The morning room, in which the Count and Countess de Paris sit with their children, is to the right of the vestibule, the dining room to the left and the drawing room in the centre. Into this apartment the visitor is ushered. It is spacious and lighted up by a wide bow window. Louis Quinze chairs and tables are upholstered in crimson brocade. The tables are Japanese and English. A long rectangular one in the middle supports a litter of journals and reviews. There is not a reading room in Paris in which there are so many. 'So many journals are received in this house,' the Countess de Paris observes with a sigh. They flow in from every centre of political and intellectual activity. The Count de Paris is one of the greatest newspaper readers of his time. Nobody in France is better posted about home and foreign affairs. He is contemplative and studious. At the Chateau d'Eau he busies himself with his forest, his gardens and his farm. The evenings when there are not visitors at the house are devoted to books and writing.

"In an interview which I have had with the Count de Paris I was greatly struck with the limpid transparency of his character, the consequent absence of charlatanism, and with his fairness in speaking of the political adversaries of his family. The Count de Paris gave credit to his family for having, since they retired from politics, maintained an attitude of dignified reserve. He had made up his mind to persevere in that attitude, and would not, pending the decision of the Chamber, emerge from his privacy or in any way foment agitation. He regretted public opinion should sustain those who demanded an exceptional law against his family. In the United States such a law could not have been proposed. The Count de Paris is under no illusion as to the general state of feeling in the different propositions laid before the Chamber. He did not seek to explain it in expressing his sorrow that the nation was not quick to defend the principles of individual liberty which, in his opinion, would be violated by a law of exception. I dare say the Count de Paris has prejudices of birth and position, but he did not show them. His manner is entirely exempt from *hauteur*, while characterized by quiet dignity. He holds in esteem the republicanism of the United States."

In a circular signed Philippe, Comte de Paris, the Courts of Europe have been informed of the death of the Comte de Chambord. The Comte de Paris, with his sons, and the Duc de Nemours, the Duc d'Alençon, and the Prince de Joinville, visited the *chapelle ardente* of the dead Count, August 25, and prayed over the body and sprinkled it with holy water. The Comtesse de Chambord is so prostrated with grief that she was unable to receive the Princes. Mgr. Vannutelli, the Papal Nuncio, will officiate at the burial. It is expected that 5,000 Frenchmen will attend the ceremony. The plate on the coffin of the Comte de Chambord is inscribed with the following words: "Henry the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre."

FOREIGN NOTES.

For some time past the Belgian War Department has conducted a series of experiments at Valvorde, on the water-proofing of soldiers' uniforms by means of liquid alumina. The medical authorities have satisfied themselves that the articles of dress thus treated permit the perspiration to pass off freely, and chemical analysis has proved that the preparation used in no way injures the materials, or destroys their color. More than 10,000 metres (10,936 yards) of materials, re-dressed two or three times over, notwithstanding the rinsing and washing to which they have been subjected after

having been soiled, and after constant wear, remained perfectly waterproof. The process is not very economical, and must be conducted on a large scale. The following, according to the *Journal d'Hygiene*, is the process employed: Acetate of alumina is obtained by making solutions of equal parts of alum and acetate of lead in separate vessels, and then mixing them together. Sulphate of lead will be thrown down, leaving acetate of alumina in solution, which must be decanted. The materials to be waterproofed are soaked in this solution, and then withdrawn without being wrung, and dried in the air.

A REPORT soon to be issued by the Dominion Government shows that the total amount expended upon public works in Canada has been £32,800,000. The largest amount has been devoted to railways, on which £13,800,000 have been expended in construction, while £4,200,000 have been paid in subsidies. Canals have cost £8,400,000, public buildings, £3,200,000, harbors and breakwaters £1,200,000, and lighthouse beacons and buoys £400,000.

MEXICAN troops under Sub Prefect Rivera, while on their way recently from Iguala to Svan, refused to proceed and fell upon the officers, killing Rivera and two captains. Three soldiers were also killed. The next day, upon the arrival of a detachment of Peruvian cavalry, under Col. Vargas, 14 of the culprits were hanged.

FELIPE CORTINA, in command of 300 revolutionists, has been defeated near Tajuco, Mexico. Cortina is the insurgent who was recently reported as being in the neighborhood of Gueriéro, below Laredo.

The punishments for participation in the revolt of last year in Egypt have not yet ceased. This week the court-martial which has been trying the soldiers who participated in the massacres has sentenced thirteen culprits charged with having organized the massacres, to be hanged opposite the police station, and two to fourteen years' and six to five years' penal servitude.

THE immense service the British mounted infantry did in Egypt is ascribed to the fact that they were all marksmen.

A GREAT deal of ill-feeling has been caused throughout the British Army by a recent order that every man shall be eligible to be sent to India after a year's service at home, however long a tour he may previously have had of foreign service; and not only will he be eligible, but in a great many cases he will have to go. The reason for this is that there are some thirteen thousand men due back from India, having been there more than the regulation eight years—most of them considerably over that period—and there are no men to send out in their places, unless those are taken who have been home only a year or two.

In *Les Mondes* of June 3, Dr. D. Tommasi cites a passage from the *Historia dei Foglietti Universali* of Aug. 3, 1892, from which it appears that J. D. Romagnosi had observed the deflection of the magnetic needle occasioned by a galvanic current. This discovery is alleged to have taken place in May of the year mentioned. The same passage is quoted in Heffer's "History of Physics and Chemistry," French edition, page 208.

We learn that Gen. Lord Alexander Russell, commander of the British troops in Canada, is a more rigid disciplinarian than his predecessor. Gen. Sir Hastings Doyle, some years ago when in command, in deference to public feeling in Halifax, discontinued the playing of the military bands which escorted the garrison to church, but Lord Russell has now revived the custom, and, surprised at the small attendance in Garrison Chapel, and particularly, it is said, at learning that the chaplain had absented himself without leave, to go fishing, Gen. Russell has issued orders that all troops not absolutely employed during the hours of worship shall attend church, and that guard mounting on Sunday shall hereafter be at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 10 o'clock in the morning.

THE voyage round the world of the Swedish frigate *Vanadis* will be shared by the Duke of Gotland, King Oscar's youngest son. The journey, of about eighteen months' duration, is chiefly a scientific one, several eminent Swedish savants participating in it. From the Straits of Magellan the ship will proceed to the Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, India, and thence home.

THE Austrian polar expedition just returned from Jan Mayen Land has been completely successful in the objects for which it was sent out. It may be remembered that, besides the Austrian station on Jan Mayen, Germany sent a party to Cumberland Sound, our own country, the *Gravelly* expedition to Franklin Bay; England, at the last moment, to Fort Rae, Russia to the mouth of the Lena, Holland to Dickson's Harbor, Russia to Nova Zembla, Sweden to Spitzbergen, Norway to Besskop and Finland to Sodankylä. On the other side of the earth France was to co-operate at Cape Horn, Germany at South Georgia and Lieut. Bove over the "Antarctic generally."

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Washington, D.C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.;

Hon. J. H. E. 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury.

The London *Standard* says of the British army that: "Notwithstanding all said in its praise, it is a more caricature as compared with modern armaments; not in size, but in efficiency. It has no organized transport, no trustworthy commissariat; and though armed with excellent rifles, the men are not taught to use them. They fire seventeen rounds per annum by way of becoming marksmen."

SEVENTEEN large guns and a mortar have been landed by a Swedish vessel at the Danish gun factory at Fredricksvaerk, on the island of Seeland. These cannon were lately raised in the harbor of Stromstad, in Sweden, and belonged to vessels-of-war which were sunk in the time of Charles XII.

to prevent the entrance of a Danish Fleet, under the command of Admiral Tordenskjold.

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CONNOLLY-KIER.—At Leavenworth, Kansas, August 23, Lieutenant THOMAS CONNOLLY, 1st U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARY ALICE KIER.

DIED.

FOSTER.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Sunday, Aug. 26, Miss ELLA A., daughter of Mrs. Freeman Foster, of that city.
KING.—At Philadelphia, August 23, Captain WILLIAM H. KING, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.
OWEN.—At the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., August 22, of yellow fever, Surgeon ALFRED M. OWEN, U. S. Navy.
OWEN.—At the Pensacola Navy-yard, of yellow fever, August 27, Mrs. OWEN, wife of the late Surgeon A. M. Owen, U. S. Navy.

Public Sale of Old Supplies and Materials.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 10, 1888.
IN accordance with the provisions of the 2d section of the act of Congress, (Chapter 391,) approved August 5, 1882, there will be sold, at the times and at the Navy Yard herein mentioned, stores and supplies belonging to the Navy, unserviceable for use therein, and old articles and materials which cannot be profitably used by reworking or otherwise in the construction or repair of vessels, their machinery, armor, armament or equipment, viz.: At Portsmouth, N. H., September 17; Boston, September 20; New London, September 22; New York, September 25; League Island, September 28; Washington, October 1; Norfolk, October 4; Pensacola, September 22; and Mare Island, Cal., September 24, 1888.
The sales will be at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, and will commence at 10 A. M., and continue from day to day, if necessary, until all the articles are sold or offered. Inventories of the articles to be offered can be procured from the Commandants of the Yards, respectively.
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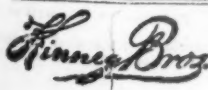
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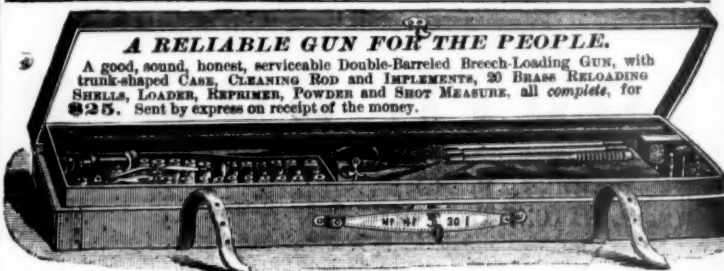
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